

Shadow cabinet to back scheme today

Tory attack on Labour's rates plan

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Labour Party will today take significant steps towards adopting a return to the rating system as its alternative to the poll tax.

With the enthusiastic backing of the leadership, the economic committee of the shadow cabinet is expected to endorse the so-called "fair rates" plan of Bryan Gould, the party's environment spokesman.

The disclosure of Labour's proposal was met by an immediate Tory attack, with Kenneth Baker, the party chairman, predicting an "explosion of anger" among the public, and saying that a rating system would be a return to the bad old days.

"Under the rating system, millions paid nothing towards the cost of local government services," Mr Baker said. "Millions of homeowners will lose out with huge increases in their bills. The scheme will hit homeowners hard."

In coming forward with the "fair rates" proposal, Mr Gould and his colleagues have resisted strong pressure from town hall interests within the party, and have dropped plans for linking the local government tax to income.

Labour has turned its back, too, on the idea of a property tax based on the capital value of a home, derided by the Conservatives as a "roof tax". It has also scrapped the one-time compromise plan for a royal commission on the financing of local government.

The "fair rates" proposal would mean that a Labour

government would begin dismantling the poll tax from day one. The party would aim to substitute a property tax, based on the old rating system, at the beginning of the local government financial year in the following April.

Neil Kinnock, the party leader, and his close associates believe that Labour, still 12 points ahead in the opinion polls, will gain a significant boost from the move, which comes after many months of indecision over an alternative to the community charge.

The shadow cabinet is to meet at Rottingdean for a strategy meeting on Thursday. There, members will plan Labour's tactics for the run-up to the next election. Papers for the meeting urge an emphasis on quality of life issues and what Labour frontbenchers believe to be a public perception that Britain is falling behind other nations in the standards of its public services.

Under the "fair rates" proposal, there would be an extended rebates system emphasising "ability to pay". This would be designed to ensure lower payments for single retired people living alone, for the disabled, the young and for those living on very low incomes. Steps would be taken to ensure that low-income families living in areas which became gentrified would not suffer by the increase in the rateable value of their properties.

Labour sources said yesterday that initially heads of households would be liable to pay the rates, but if computer technology made it feasible there would later be a choice as to whether the tax was paid by heads of households or by individuals within the household.

People living in larger houses would pay more under the Labour scheme, which will at first be based on the 1973 household rating valuation. Within two to three years, however, there would be a new property valuation. Four factors will be included in the assessment of rateable value: the market value of the property, the cost of rebuilding the house, maintenance costs and the annual rental value.

The party would look at how local government tax-

ation would fit into its plans to merge the tax and social security systems when it had seen the possibilities offered for billing, payment and rebates by the latest computer technology.

After today's meeting, Labour's rates proposals will go to the party's home policy committee and then to the full national executive, probably in September.

David Blunkett, the party's local government spokesman, said yesterday that the proposals would not be published until they went to the party conference in October. He said: "If we are to have a property tax it has to be modernised. The advantage of our proposals is that they provide the simplest and quickest way for a Labour government to abolish the poll tax. An alternative system of local government finance can be introduced with minimum delay. The unfairness of the poll tax is becoming daily more apparent, particularly in their impact on women."

Mr Blunkett called at the weekend for an investigation of the organisation of working life in the Commons after the death on Friday night of Mike Carr, the Labour MP for Bournemouth for just 57 days.

Mr Carr, who was aged only 43 and was married with four children, was the fourth Labour MP to die within eight months. Mr Blunkett said that two of those who had died had done so from heart attacks after heavy parliamentary business.

Leading article, page 13



Bryan Gould: architect of "fair rates" plan

Britons take break from sweltering

By ROBIN STACEY

AFTER a balmy week of high temperatures that had Britons sweating in offices, schools and factories, the weather yesterday cooled sharply as families made for the beaches.

The east coast was chilled by a brisk sea breeze and large areas of central England failed to notch up the high temperatures of the last few days. Temperatures in Norfolk were down into the 60F to 70F range, and in London were down to 22C, 72F.

Only Bournemouth, on the south coast, and parts of Dorset, Devon and Somerset enjoyed temperatures into the 80s again. The hottest temperature was 29C, 84F, recorded at Saunton Sands, Devon.

Virtually all of the south of England becomes an official area of drought this morning after 15 consecutive days

without rain, based on the definition of the London Weather Centre. The last appreciable rainfall south of the Midlands was on July 7.

Last night, a centre spokesman said: "This afternoon's easterly and north-easterly breezes will have helped disperse any smog which has built up in the last few days, but the outlook is settled and fine generally."

British Rail yesterday confirmed that the possibility that the recent hot weather had made a rail buckle was one theory being examined by investigators seeking the cause of the derailment of a train outside Glasgow Central station in which 19 passengers were injured on Saturday.

Shared holidays, page 18
Forecast, page 24



Kiss of triumph: Nick Faldo with the claret cup after winning his second Open golf championship at St Andrews yesterday. Report, pages 41,42

Currie will have to wait for recall

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

EDWINA Currie, who resigned from government over the salmonella in eggs debate at the end of 1988, will have to wait longer than the reshuffle expected today for her recall, according to ministers.

Margaret Thatcher, they say, has been persuaded that Mrs Currie should wait to be endorsed by voters before being restored to ministerial office, as happened with Cecil Parkinson.

Government sources say no moves at cabinet level are expected in today's changes, which will see some long-serving middle-rank ministers leave government, others switch around Whitehall to gain experience, and some backbench MPs brought in.

Significant changes are expected at the Scottish Office and in the education department, while a replacement has to be found for Peter Lilley, the new secretary of state for trade and industry, as financial secretary to the Treasury.

Favourites are Richard Ryder, the economic secretary to the Treasury, and John Redwood, a parliamentary secretary at the DTI.

Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish secretary, has been battling with a number of Scots Tory MPs who would like to see him replaced by Michael Forsyth. To defuse tensions it is expected Mr Forsyth will be promoted away from the Scottish Office to another department with strategic interests important to Scotland.

Thatcherism redefined, page 12
Diary, page 12

PowerGen sell-off attacked

By ANGELA MACKAY AND STAFF REPORTERS

THE government is expected to announce today that it will sell PowerGen, the smaller of the two UK electricity generators, by a tender auction between big companies, likely to include Hanson, instead of floating the company on the stock exchange.

Inviting tenders is expected to achieve a higher sale price than privatisation by flotation, and officials claim that the government will still be serving the interests of wider share ownership if PowerGen is sold to a listed company. Sir Michael Richardson, deputy chairman of the merchant bank N.M. Rothschild, and a long-time adviser to the government, is understood to

favour an auction and has encouraged ministers to rethink their strategy.

Frank Dobson, Labour's energy spokesman, claimed the government was favouring its friends with "one unending series of write-offs, rip-offs and pay-offs". He demanded a Commons statement after

weekend reports that a decision will be finalised today by a meeting between Mrs Thatcher, John Wakeham, the energy secretary, and John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "If the reports I have received are true, National Power and PowerGen could be sold off for one-tenth of their real value," he said. "PowerGen looks likely to end

up in the hands of Mrs Thatcher's friend Lord Hanson." The taxpayer and electricity user would foot the bill while the Tories' City friends, "made a bundle".

A meeting today between Mrs Thatcher, Mr Wakeham and Mr Major seems unlikely, as Mr Major flies to Brussels early this morning for a meeting of EC finance ministers. Treasury sources concede that the department has an interest in the possible losses to the revenue from tax breaks available to a conglomerate taking on PowerGen.

Originally the government intended to float both National Power, the larger of the two generators, and Power-

Gen early next year in a joint share offer. The 12 area distribution boards are to be floated in November.

Reports that the government would announce an outright sale of PowerGen without a tender process are believed to be wide of the mark.

Mr Dobson was critical of another aspect of electricity privatisation after reports that National Power was to shed 5,000 staff. They would be paying with their jobs, he said. Union leaders said National Power could expect industrial action if any move was made to cut its workforce compulsorily to streamline it for privatisation.

Moscow reopens Baltic border post

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN WARSAW

SOVIET authorities reopened at the weekend the only border crossing between Poland and Lithuania at Ogdodniki, 108 days after they clamped an economic blockade on the rebel Baltic republic.

The reopening of the crossing came as negotiations are scheduled to begin next week in Moscow between Lithuania and the Soviet Union to resolve the republic's declaration of independence.

"We are ready now to clear about 10,000 people daily at Ogdodniki," Captain Tadeusz Moroz, a Polish military border guard, told Pp, the official Polish news agency.

About 400,000 Poles live in Lithuania alongside the 3.2 million Lithuanian population and some 12,000 Lithuanians live in Poland, mostly around the Suwalki area in the

northeastern part of the country.

The Soviet blockade, enforced after Lithuania's declaration of independence on March 11, caused severe shortages of fuel and other essentials in the republic. However, Lithuanians claim that Moscow, too, was hurt by the blockade. Lithuania is a key manufacturer of electronic equipment and foodstuffs, and its decision to retaliate by banning exports added to shortages throughout the Soviet Union.

The Polish agency said from Moscow that Nikolai Ryzkov, the Soviet prime minister, also decided last Friday to "suspend simplified procedures at Polish-Soviet border crossings".

50 years of tragedy, page 9

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INSIDE

Banks face fraud threat

Bank of England officials are worried about a wave of international fraud involving the issue of banking documents and drafts that purport to come from British banks and financial institutions.

Officials say that fear of an increasingly widespread appearance of the forged documents could undermine confidence in British banks. Victims throughout the world have lost millions of pounds. Police have established that the perpetrators are operating from Nigeria. Page 25

Tunnel boost

Increases in demand for cross-Channel services could provide a windfall for Eurotunnel and the ferry companies after the decision to postpone construction of a runway to cater for a predicted rise in air travel by 2005. Page 5

Date dispute

East Germany's fragile coalition narrowly survived a disagreement on the date of German reunification and the shape of elections, in December but is unlikely to survive until unification. Page 9

Language aid

Foreign languages may be all Greek to most small children, but in the United States five year olds are being taught Japanese by the magnet method. Page 17

Degree results

Degrees from the University of Bristol are published today. Page 34

LeMond victory

Greg LeMond held on to the yellow jersey won in the time trial of the Tour de France to emerge race victor for the third time on the Champs Elysees yesterday. Page 36

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★★★★★



Keene: called in by police to solve complex puzzle

TWO police forces were today examining an analysis by *The Times* chess correspondent of a complex puzzle which they believe could disclose the whereabouts of a missing woman, who disappeared from her home near Preston, Lancashire, in January.

The only clue the police had was a diagram, which looked like a chess puzzle, drawn by a man arrested on fraud charges who they believe knows what happened to her.

The police called in Raymond Keene, the chess correspondent, who explains here how he cracked the suspect's code.

"I WAS contacted at the end of last week by Detective Superintendent Roy Fletcher of the Lancashire Constabulary with the most bizarre request I had ever encountered. Superintendent Fletcher had arrested a man, a computer expert from Seaford, East Sussex, who was

suspected not only of having defrauded his girlfriend of her substantial life savings amounting to £27,000, but also of having disposed of her body sometime in January this year at an unknown location in Southern Ireland. The suspect refused to indicate to the police where the body was concealed, although he did admit freely to having buried the woman. The only clue he would give the constabulary as to the victim's whereabouts was, as Superintendent Fletcher put it to me, a chess diagram and a sequence of chess moves. Superintendent Fletcher knew of me through my chess contributions to *The Times* and asked if I would help to crack the deadly code. I asked him to fax the chess diagram and the moves, which he promptly did.

I had expected the fax to consist of a chess diagram and moves similar to the daily winning move position which I

publish in *The Times*. I had expected that a conventional chess diagram with recognisable chess moves would probably represent the co-ordinates of some point on a map and that the chess pieces in the diagram would stand for the players in this legal endgame. What came through on the fax lines did not justify my initial optimism. It consisted of two pages, one with a crudely drawn map entitled "Area for Game" while the other page consisted mainly of a very obscure series of unconventional chess moves with the heading "Timescale for game". Initially, these two sheets made about as much sense to me as if they had been written in Babylonian cuneiform. The "Area for game" sheet consisted of three amorphous anonymous blobs (one of which had even been crossed out) which could have represented anything, from a pond, a lake or a farm or an estate.

Continued on page 2, col 3

All-party motion gives taste of EC battles ahead

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

TWO former Leaders of the House of Commons have combined to sign an all-party motion on the European Community offering a foretaste of the battles to come on European economic and monetary union.

Showing that Labour as well as the government has reservations about the European drive for a single currency and an independent central bank, the motion brings together John Biffen, a former Cabinet member, and Michael Foot, the former Labour leader.

They are joined by two former Labour Cabinet ministers, Peter Shore and Tony Benn, in rejecting the stage three proposals of the Delors report and calling for a full

scale debate in the Commons on EMU. Mr Shore said yesterday that there was widespread support for retaining more of Britain's sovereignty at Westminster.

He added: "We would like Mrs Thatcher to allow MPs to debate this issue fully before negotiations for a change in the Rome Treaty begin at the end of this year. She would find that MPs would not readily allow her to slide into any further concessions."

The motion reads: "This House, conscious of the democratic rights of the British people and confident of their continued capacity for successful democratic self-government, declines to support any revision of the Rome Treaty that would require a further transfer of power from parliament to the institutions of the European Community; and specifically rejects those proposals in the Delors report which call for a central bank, permanently locked exchange rates and a single European currency."

Call to end 'bias' in broadcasts

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

A COMMONS motion signed by more than 100 Conservative backbench MPs will today call on the government to restrict British broadcasters from making programmes they claim are "biased".

The move, led by Graham Riddick, Tory MP for Colne Valley, urges the government to ensure that all television and radio programmes "present an impartial, unbiased view of political and industrial issues, past and present".

Leading broadcasters attacked the move, saying that, if successful, it would severely restrict freedom to report, effectively "muzzling" programme makers and broadcast journalists. The motion, backed by half the Conservative party's backbenchers, who claim that broadcasters have an "anti-government and left-wing bias" comes after the Government rejected several Lords amendments.

The government has instead proposed a new code of conduct with tougher guidelines for news, current affairs and documentaries to be drawn up and then supervised by the Independent Television Commission, which replaces the IBA in November.



Two sunny smiles on a summery day from the Queen and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother yesterday as they leave Sandringham church

'I was beginning to think it was going to be insoluble, but I drew heart from Holmes'

Continued from page 1

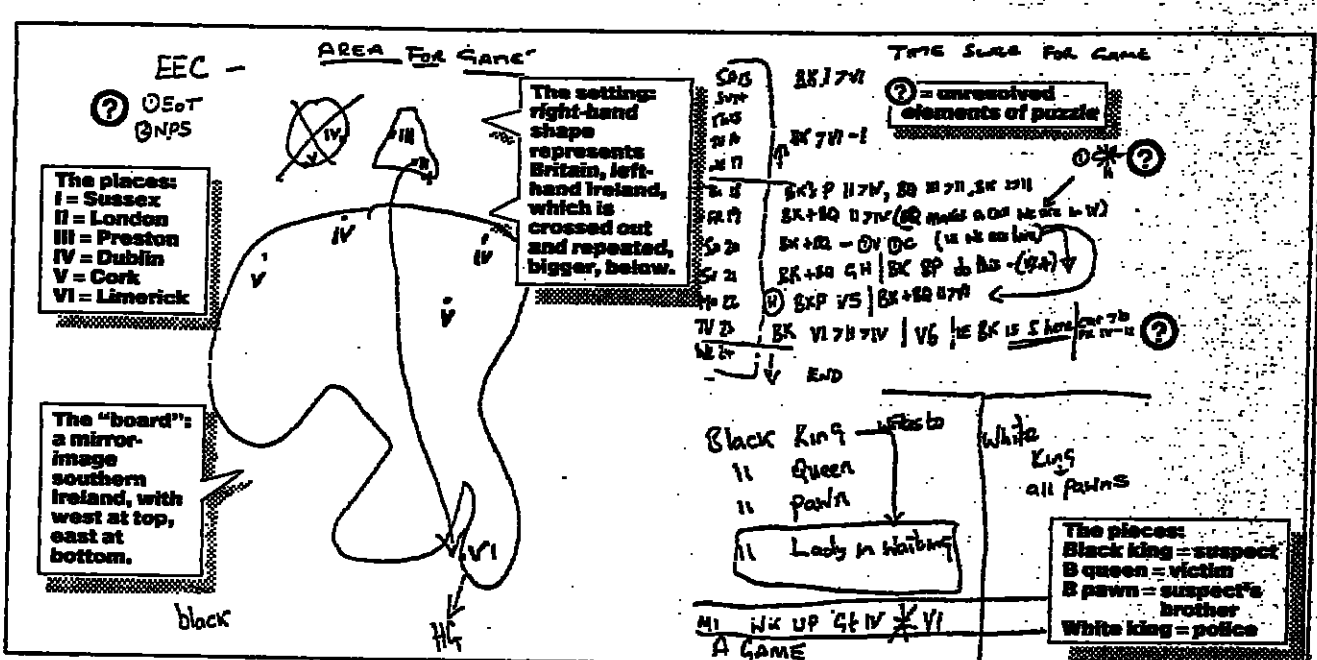
to a country. The sole connection with chess, apart from the title, was the word "Black" scrawled in the left hand corner. The other page was almost as bad. References to a Black king, queen and pawn were again the sole chess connection immediately apparent.

I was beginning to think that it was going to be insoluble, but at this point I drew heart from my recollection of a Sherlock Holmes story, "The Dancing Men", in which Holmes breaks a singularly barbaric and recondite code which utilises little figures of dancing men. This case was redolent of that fictional forerunner. Confronted with the dancing men Holmes said: "These hieroglyphics have evidently a meaning. If it is a purely arbitrary one, it may be impossible for us to solve it. If, on the other hand, it is systematic, I have no doubt that we shall get to the bottom of it." These words acted as an inspiration as I embarked on cracking the chess move code late on Friday night.

There appeared to be yet one more literary reference, whether by accident or design, in this curious conundrum. Looking at the sequence of moves, all of them above the line across the centre of the page appeared to be made by black. As is well known, in chess black and white, the two opposing forces, must move alternately. This curious monopoly of moves by one side reminded me of the chess problem at the start of Lewis Carroll's book *Alice through the Looking Glass*. In this the heroine Alice enters a looking glass world of reflections and mirror images peopled almost entirely by chess pieces. The mirror image motif is an important one, and will recur with great significance. As Lewis Carroll observed in his preface, "the alternation of black and white is perhaps not so strictly observed ..."

Now, fortified by literary allusions, which I am sure were also not a million miles from the mind of the suspect who had created this bizarre document, was the time to attack the code and extract what meaning, if any, could be obtained. Let us look at the page "Timescale for game". In the left hand column at the top we evidently see a series of days of the week with dates attached. They start with Saturday 13th January 1990 and run through from top to bottom to Wednesday 24th January. This is the period in which the action clearly takes place. Next, obviously there is a reference to chess pieces. Without knowing what these pieces refer to there was no hope of further progress. I deduced that the Black king should refer to the suspect, that the black queen signified the victim, while the black pawn was, in all probability, the suspect's brother who, as the police had told me, had been in Ireland accompanying the duo. The game is initiated by the arrow indicating that the Black king writes to the black lady-in-waiting. There is no such chess piece and never has been. I deduced that the lady-in-waiting must refer to the status of the victim before the game begins i.e. she is waiting for the game to start and once it has started she appears as the black queen. I operated on this assumption throughout the remainder of my analysis.

The next thing to establish was the identity of the white king and the white pawns. Since white opposes black in chess one has to seek a possible opponent for the suspect and it can only be the police. It is psychologically interesting to note that the suspect has symbolically cho-



The "board" and moves supplied to the Lancashire police with suggested explanations by Raymond Keene

sen the black pieces for himself and that he has decided that in this case, contrary to all the rules, that black will move first. I now turned my attention to trying to understand the section "White king - all pawns". Here, I had to enter the realm of speculation but this seemed to me to be a scarcely veiled insult to the suspect's assessment of the competence of the police force. There has to be a white king, without kings on both sides there can be no chess game, but it seemed to me here that the suspect was dismissing the police force (perhaps the white king refers specifically to the chief investigating officer) as no better than a collection of pawns, menial foot soldiers with no directing strategy.

If true this gives an essential clue to the suspect's psychology, one of tremendous intellectual arrogance, allied with a perverted ingenuity and rooted in the belief that he can outwit all sorts of intellectual clues in front of the police's

which the suspect had then crossed out and rejected as inadequately detailed for his purposes of taunting the police with the conundrum of locating the victim's body? In that case the large blob which dominates the centre of the page suddenly becomes a representation of the section of Southern Ireland in which the drama took place, replacing the crossed out circle to the left of the triangle which shows the UK mainland. It should be noted that the UK mainland indication is, as one would normally expect, on a north/south axis. The map of Ireland, however, has been reversed so that east is at the top and west is at the bottom. By carrying out this rotation the map begins to make sense.

Having identified the outlines as countries, the numbers now fit neatly into place. We know that the suspect lived in East Sussex, that the victim lived in Preston and that Dublin, Cork and Limerick figured in their journey. I now deduced that I on the

suspect may even have travelled to Limerick, or arranged for someone to do so on his behalf, indicating premeditation of the dark events which were to follow.

Using my insight into the code, and the identity of the particular pieces I now offer my translation of the events of the next six days on the page "Timescale for game".

Thursday 18th January: Suspect's brother travels from London to Dublin, victim travels from Preston to London, suspect travels from Seaford to London.

Friday 19th January: Suspect and victim travel from London to Dublin (victim makes a telephone call to say "we are in Dublin").

Saturday 20th January: Suspect and victim use victim's credit card both to obtain cash and in some way to enable them to hire a car. I identified circles as indicating some sort of financial transaction while V appeared to relate to a credit card transaction. The police later confirmed that there were six Visa card transactions during this period. I believe the C referred to the hiring of a car.

Sunday 21st January: The suspect and his brother inflict grievous harm (GH) on the victim. The words "do this" seem particularly sinister in this context. The brackets with V34 indicate two further uses of the Visa credit cards to obtain cash.

Monday 22nd January: Suspect and brother use Visa card for the fifth time to obtain cash. Suspect and victim (who may by now be dead) travel to Limerick or its environs.

Tuesday 23rd January: The suspect returns to Dublin and uses the Visa credit card for the sixth time. The suspect considers himself safe or successful. The hired car is sent back and the suspect and his brother return from Dublin to London.

Wednesday 24th January: The macabre game is at an end. What has white been doing all the time. If you look at the "Timescale for game" sheet it seems to me that the notation at the bottom of the page reads as follows "Move 1, white king and white pawns search back and forth between Dublin and Limerick. This confirms the suspect's dismissive attitude towards the British police and the Irish Garda as he sees them fruitlessly thrashing around between the two conurbations.

There are of course aspects of this deciphering, in spite of the internal consistency of much of it, with which I am not totally happy. On the "Timescale for game" page the curious compass like symbol at the upper right is not

clear to me. The arrows emanating from the sentence "We are here" may conceal some deeper meaning while the circled H on Monday 22nd could refer to many things, perhaps a hotel.

On the "Area for Game" page, figure 1 in a circle with EOT after it could be the Eire Office of Tourism, not the exact title for the organisation but possibly one established in the suspect's mind. It is known that he used the tourist office to aid the hiring of a car. The capital letters EEC may simply refer to the obvious to set the game in its overall geographical context but the letters NPS prefaced by a 2 in a circle are still opaque to me.

Where does this place us in locating the body? It is my firm belief that the body is located at HG some miles probably to the north-west of Limerick. The initials HG are a grotesque mirror image reflection of GH grievous harm on Sunday 21st January. They may also refer to a small isolated location, such as a farm, bog or even landmark with such initials. There is also an indication so simple it can be overlooked namely "her grave". Finally, Superintendent Fletcher tells me that both suspect and victim are devout Catholics, so in this sense HG may refer to "hallowed ground". If the suspect's psychology is as I read it, his bizarre sense of humour and sense of intellectual superiority may well have led him to inter his victim at night in the grounds of a local church.

I wish the Garda and the police well in their task of locating this lonely grave and Times readers will be kept informed of any further progress in cracking the recondite elements of the code. Superintendent Fletcher seemed delighted with the advances made over the weekend and armed with this new information his men should receive a fresh boost in their morale. I am reminded of one more Sherlock Holmes story "The Retired Colourman" in which the great man says "Amberley excelled at chess - one mark, Watson of a scheming mind." I hope in this case that the schemes of the suspect will be duly frustrated.

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Publicity hinders hunt for drug-plot barons

DRUG barons behind the plight of two British girls held in Thailand on heroin-smuggling charges are unlikely ever to be caught because police enquiries are being hampered by details given by the teenagers to their parents and the media (Ray Clancy writes).

Thai police are seeking a Chinese man who met Patricia Cahill, aged 17, and Karen Smith, aged 18, and gave them two suitcases in which 67lb of heroin with a street value of \$4 million was allegedly found. The girls say they were duped.

In Britain, customs officers want to interview a man known only as Adrian whom Miss Cahill says she met at a nightclub in Birmingham, but West Midlands police have not yet begun investigating the matter.

A police spokeswoman said that officers' first step would be to interview the girls in Bangkok, but added: "There is no way officers would travel out there at present in the full glare of the press."

Thai police said that enquiries were hampered because newspapers had "bought" the two families' stories. Reports were alerting suspects.

Last night, Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Tory MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, called for the police to act immediately. He said: "Are they saying that the police don't get involved in things until the media have lost interest?"

Compensation levels attacked

Many of Britain's accident victims are being under-compensated because judges fail to use standard financial techniques in awarding damages, a report from the Institute of Economic Affairs claims today (Frances Gibb writes). It shows that judges have discouraged expert evidence in personal injury and death cases and instead prefer to use an "unsophisticated arithmetical calculation". If simple economics were used in personal injury cases, damages could be many times higher, the study maintains.

Thames island airport plan

Ambitious proposals for a new airport, built on an artificial island in the Thames Estuary, are being examined as a possible solution to air-traffic congestion in London and the southeast, transport officials confirmed yesterday (Michael Dynes writes). The multi-billion pound project, known as Marinair, entails the construction of four international runways on a 12 square-mile site near Whitstable off the Kent coast. Channel services, page 5

Syrian talks

Gerald Kaufman, the shadow foreign secretary, is to hold talks with the Syrian authorities today on Western hostages held in Lebanon. His visit follows other indirect contacts between Britain and the Iranian and Syrian governments. Gerard Collins, the Irish foreign minister, also flew to the Middle East today in the latest attempt to secure the release of Brian Keenan, the Belfast teacher abducted in Beirut in April 1986.

Irish press deal

An last-minute deal last night looked to have saved 700 jobs under the threatened closure of the Irish Press newspaper group. Talks in Dublin ended with journalists on the Irish Press, Evening Press and Sunday Press accepting a settlement package in a long-running restructuring dispute.

QE2 record

The liner Queen Elizabeth 2 yesterday began celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the Cunard shipping line by crossing the Atlantic in 102 hr 57 min, knocking 99 minutes off its previous best time. Celebrations will continue this week as the liner calls at ports around Britain.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw: £100,000, 232, 831,53, from Surrey; £50,000, 4N1, 074120, from Richmond; £25,000, 31BW 092578, from Lambeth, south London.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



HOGSHEAD REVISITED.

THE ABERLOUR aficionado's tastes in literature could never be described as catholic. Cf. For example, he certainly will not brook the works of Waugh The Elder. Witness only the cringing crescendo of 'Brideshead Revisited'. Cf. Graham Greene, the thinking man's Barbara Cartland, meanwhile, seems sorely pressed to find new subject matter for his 897th novel. 'Our Man in Havant', we hear, is its working title. Cf. And do you not tire of the New York Jewish novelist's novel about the New York Jewish novelist writing a novel about the New York Jewish novelist? Cf. Trollope by name, trollope by nature, declines to use one word where six hundred will do. In Trollope,

a description of a simple Victorian lace antimacassar can run to over 60 pages. Cf. Beckett, on the other hand, will not use one where none will do. Cf. That rib-tickling Nordic double-act of Ibsen and Strindberg can at least be forgiven their gloom. Six months of darkness can go oh-so-slow in Oslo. Cf. With cosy, rosy Betjeman, meanwhile, one constantly finds oneself up in a spire and yet never quite inspired. Cf. No. It is the taut narrative power of a William Golding or a Gunther Grass that holds the Aberlour man in thrall. Cf. And while his eye will often be drawn to the rock-hewn gutters of Burns, he can be sure that Burns will never beset his palate.

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Still going

Still going... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read, but appears to be a continuation of the 'Still going' section.)

Publicity
hinders
hunt for
drug-deal
barons

Rushdie joins Muslims in condemning ban on film

By LIN JENKINS

SALMAN Rushdie, still in hiding since his death was ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini 17 months ago, has joined the British Muslim community in attacking the censorship of a film depicting his own death.

The author believes the decision by the British Board of Film Classification to refuse distribution rights for the video goes against freedom of expression and will lead Muslims to believe that the authorities are operating double standards by banning the film when his novel *The Satanic Verses* is available.

The 3½-hour film *International Guerrillas* has been a box office success in Pakistan. Famous Video, the Pakistani-owned video distribution company in south London which owns the British rights, has been told the film breaches the laws on criminal libel and would expose Mr Rushdie to public hatred. Mohammed Fayyaz, who runs

the company, plans to challenge the decision and says he is not prepared to comply with the board's suggestion that the film be edited to remove the author's name and leave the villain of Islam unidentified. Muslim community leaders claim that the decision is proof that the authorities regard Muslims as "second class citizens" and discriminate in their use of censorship.

Mr Rushdie is against the authorities using prior restraint in the belief that the film could cause public disorder. He has described it as "distasteful and not beneficial for my safety".

Frances de Souza, acting as his spokesman, said: "He feels it should not be decided in advance what the public should or should not see without there being proof that it would cause public disorder. The reaction of the Muslim community is in itself understandable; they feel they have been blasphemed by the book and feel there are two different standards being applied."

She added that while she had seen clips of the film it was difficult to see how a video could incite people to violence. "It seems slightly odd that they can say it is criminally libellous; it is certainly defamatory against Salman Rushdie, but I would say more so against the Jews." She said Mr Rushdie had not decided whether he would take legal action if the film was released.

Mohammed Yousuf Akhtas, of the British Muslim Action Front, which fought in the High Court to have *The Satanic Verses* banned, said: "Different rules are being applied on the one hand to the film and on the other to the book. They ought to be judged by the same yardstick. The film should be allowed on the grounds of freedom of expression and anyone who finds it offensive need not see it, that is what they say about the book. If people object it should be fought in the courts, not just stopped at the outset."

"It will bring more division in the community. Gradually the Muslim community will realise that they are being discriminated against under these laws and double standards are being used. To argue that it will expose Rushdie to hatred is ridiculous. He is already exposed to hatred by Muslims in this country."

Liaquat Hussein, general secretary of the Council for Mosques, said the film was fictional and made simply as entertainment. "It is very popular in Pakistan, but the decisions taken on high clearly show that the British authorities are not going to demonstrate fairness in how they use the law. There is an official policy to discriminate on religious grounds." He said that pirated copies, already available in Bradford for around £100, could not be stopped.

The film, which ends with Mr Rushdie's cinematic death at the hands of God when he is struck by lightning, tells of a Jewish conspiracy against Pakistan and the Muslim world. *The Satanic Verses* is commissioned and the author hides in the Philippines, drinking heavily while protected by hundreds of troops. Mr Fayyaz had planned to sell 5,000 copies at £20.

Leading article, page 13



Rushdie as portrayed by an actor on the poster

Police hold 836 in acid house raid

By PETER DAVENPORT

MORE than 800 young people at an "acid house party" in a disused warehouse were arrested in a huge police operation early yesterday, just over a week after the introduction of legislation bringing in stricter sentences for people organising such events illegally.

Police burst into the warehouse, at Leeds, West Yorkshire, shortly after 5 am, after being alerted by a guard at a nearby building. They were met by a hail of missiles, including bricks, broken glass and furniture. Several officers were injured and three of them were treated in hospital, one needing stitches to a gash on the jaw after being struck by a 4ft plank. The others received hand injuries.

West Yorkshire Police said that drugs, including LSD, cannabis and amphetamines, with a total value of about £2,000 were found in the warehouse.

A total of 836 people were arrested in the operation, one of the largest mass arrests made. Cells in more than 30 police stations throughout West Yorkshire were full for much of yesterday as the identities of those held were checked, and detectives sifted out those likely to face charges, including allegations of drug offences, breach of the peace and criminal damage. By last night most had been released.

The police force, which five weeks ago arrested 236 people at an acid house party under a motorway bridge at Horbury, near Wakefield, said that yesterday's event began at about 2 am at a large, empty warehouse in Gelderd Road, Gildersome.

People from throughout the north of England began arriving in hundreds of cars. A further 1,000 people were turned away from the area by police. Officers said that they believe that the party organisers, who had been selling tickets at £6 each, had broken into the warehouse. A spokesman said: "When police arrived, those inside the warehouse broke windows and began hurling bricks and pieces of furniture at police." Some partygoers accused police of using excessive force.

Just over a week ago, a private member's bill became law, empowering courts to impose a fine of up to £20,000 or six months' imprisonment on organisers of illegal acid house parties. Previous legislation had restricted police powers to open-air parties for which offenders faced maximum fines of £1,000.

Still going around in circles

By ALAN HAMILTON

LITTLE green men from Mars evaded an international team of scientific observers at the weekend when they created eight new mysterious circles in wheatfields. The scientists from Britain, West Germany, the United States and Japan, armed with sophisticated cameras and microphones, have been camping out since Friday night at five sites on the Wiltshire Downs hoping to discover how the circles are formed.

The patterns of flattened grain are a regular summer occurrence, and more than

200 have been sighted in southern England this year. As daylight broke on Saturday morning seven new circles were spotted across the county. Yesterday morning, a swathe 70 feet long appeared in a wheatfield at Pepperbox Hill farm, near Salisbury. The scientists neither saw nor heard a thing.

"We got very excited at one point when we picked up the sound of one being formed, but it turned out to be the rumble of a distant train," Dr Terence Meaden, director of the Tornado and Storm Research Organisation, said.

Theories on the cause of the

phenomenon range from visits by extra-terrestrial beings warning of drought by cutting ancient Sumerian pictograms in the wheat to the work of ingenious pranksters. Dr Meaden thinks they are created by small whirlwinds.

Colin Andrews, another team member and author of the book, *Circular Evidence*, admitted that despite a battery of detection equipment the team had failed to spot any of the orange lights or curious sounds that are said to accompany the formation of circles. He confessed that local farmers were becoming less enthusiastic about the research.



Aloha, Brighton: Hawaiian women sample a traditional British seaside holiday, picking their way across the pebbles of Brighton beach between performances on the Palace Pier of their group, Le'Aloha, in a two-day South Seas island show to lure more visitors on to the pier

Duke to chair talks on reviving seaside resorts

By ROBIN YOUNG

PLANS to make the most of the coastline will be discussed today at a private conference in London instigated by the Tidy Britain Group and chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Industrialists, planners, academics and conservationists will be discussing the future development of the coast against a general feeling that a serious mess has already been made of

much of it. One urgent topic will be why the popularity of the coast as a holiday destination has declined so markedly.

Figures published by the British Tourist Authority show that the seaside's share of holiday business has fallen from 45 per cent to 32 per cent in the past 15 years.

Though fewer Britons are holidaying abroad this year, traditional resorts around the coast are not well

equipped to cater for increased business. Only the wealthiest have managed to retain an air of elegance largely unaffected by the slump in British holidays which has reduced many other resorts to near-derection.

The conference will divide into workshops discussing eight topics, of which tourism is one. Another is coastal sites of special scientific interest, and yet another will deal with beach management in the knowledge

that the state of litter-strewn and oil and excrement-fouled beaches is widely regarded as a national disgrace.

Despite the seaside malaise, the West Country is still the favourite holiday retreat. More Britons will be holidaying in Torbay this year than in Tenerife, and one in five holidays will be spent in Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

Shared holidays, page 18

Cheshire's £500m dream a stage closer

FROM MARK SOUSTER, BERLIN

GROUP captain Leonard Cheshire's idea 18 months ago of an international fund to commemorate the dead of two world wars and to raise £500 million for disaster relief, seemed an impossible dream.

On Saturday night in Berlin the impossible became reality with the performance of Pink Floyd's *The Wall* before a crowd of 200,000 and an estimated worldwide television audience of one billion.

The concert, upon which the future of the Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief depended, is expected to raise more than £10 million, and much more from merchandising and television rights. The fund plans ultimately to raise £500 million: £5 for every life lost in conflict this century. The interest on the money will provide funds to help victims of natural disasters.

The two-hour show which cost \$8 million to stage was an elaborate spectacle of music, fireworks, lights and special effects, featuring a 100-strong Red Army marching band, British military helicopters and stunning inflatables. At its climax, a wall made from 2,500 polystyrene blocks along the length of the 600ft stage was destroyed, to the delight of the mainly German crowd on whom the significance of the event was not lost.

Neither was it lost on Leonard Cheshire, who said that the project portrayed in music and theatre a message that was essential to the fund: the barriers we erect between us are to be broken down.

That the concert took place at all is a tribute to the tenacity, ingenuity and resolution of hundreds of people from East and West, who collaborated to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles. When the idea was first conceived, the Potsdamer Platz, the venue for the event, was a prohibited military zone. Anyone caught there was liable to be shot. No place could have been more symbolically charged.

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AGENDA

The week ahead

Today
Reshuffle expected of junior ministerial posts. Members of the European Parliament publish report on racism in Europe. Michel Delebarre, the French transport minister, visits Kent. Balance of payments figures published. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh take the salute at the Royal Tournament.

Tuesday
Opposition day debate in the Commons on "the government's mismanagement of the economy". The Civil Aviation Authority publishes its annual report. The Prince of Wales visits a rehabilitation centre for the disabled at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.

Wednesday
The Royal Statistical Society holds a news conference on public confidence in the integrity of government statistics. NHS workers hold a protest march in London. The Lord Chancellor attends the Ethnic Minority Barristers' Association dinner.

Thursday
The National Audit Office publishes a report on the environment department's efforts to tackle homelessness. Michael Howard, the employment secretary, presents British Tourist Authority Come to Britain awards. SeaCat begins cross-Channel service.

Friday
Marcel Marceau gives a news conference at the Savoy hotel, London. The Queen reviews steam-past of Cunard and Royal Navy ships. Five people accused of mistreating and killing badgers appear in court in Llandrindod Wells.

Saturday
The Falklands hero Simon Weston is due to complete a walk through Wales. Tina Turner gives a concert at Woburn Abbey.

Sunday
The first register of chartered psychologists is published. One hundredth anniversary of the death of Van Gogh.

Permission sought to market abortion pill in Britain

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

AN ABORTION pill available only in France could be in use in Britain within two years after a decision by its French makers to seek a marketing licence for this country.

The company's application to the health department for permission to market the RU486 pill in Britain was welcomed by the Birth Control Trust, an educational charity giving information on abortion services, but condemned by Life, the anti-abortion group, which said that it will oppose it.

If approved, the pill will be available only under strict controls in registered hospitals and clinics. As with other forms of abortion, patients will need the written consent of two doctors. The pill will have to be taken under medical supervision and limited to women who are less than nine weeks pregnant.

The drug works by blocking the action of the hormone progesterone, which is essential to maintain a pregnancy. Within 48 hours of taking the pill, patients must be given a pessary containing prostaglandin to complete the process of expelling the fertilized egg. The

RU486 pill has been tested in clinical trials with 1,500 women in Britain, and researchers say it is 95 per cent effective, with few side effects.

Since its introduction in France in January of last year, it has been taken by 44,000 women, accounting for one in three abortions. The Birth Control Trust estimates that it could be used by up to 50,000 women a year in Britain, about a quarter of those who have a pregnancy terminated.

Madeline Tarse, general secretary of the trust, said: "The pill avoids the need for surgery and anaesthesia and is a more natural process over which patients feel they have control. We believe it will be welcomed by a large number of women." She said that the treatment could save the health service £15 million a year by reducing the time patients spent in hospital.

Although it has been tested in more than 20 countries, RU486 has been marketed only in France because of opposition by anti-abortionists. A campaign in France almost forced the makers, Roussel-Uclaf, to withdraw it, and the company has been

threatened with a boycott of its other pharmaceutical products if it tries to launch the pill in the United States.

Tony Eaton of Roussel Laboratories, the company's British subsidiary, said yesterday: "We will apply soon for a licence to market the pill in Britain, where the majority of medical opinion is in favour of it. We expect protests, but not on the same scale as in France, because the product has established itself as safe and effective."

Nuala Scarisbrick, administrator of the Life organisation, said: "We will be lobbying in Parliament against RU486, and we will continue to argue that it is a form of chemical warfare against the unborn child. It will add to the destruction of life before birth and we believe it will be physically and psychologically damaging to the women who take it."

Roussel will submit research evidence to the health department's Committee on the Safety of Medicines in support of its application. Between a year and 18 months is likely to elapse before a licence is issued.



Versace verve: Two of the designs at the Paris show. A dogtooth jacket and swagged skirt in colourful plaid (left) and a thigh-length scoop-necked dress in dogtooth check



Versace displays bravura of chic

By LIZ SMITH
FASHION EDITOR

FASHION is big business anywhere in the world today and few frontiers remain where high style is concerned. It is the French, however, who can run up the flag in triumph in haute couture.

The fact that the Italian star, Gianni Versace, opened the season of couture shows in Paris at the weekend with a bravura display of colourful and aggressively sexy chic, and that Valentino has officially abandoned Rome to show his alta moda line in Paris this week is proof that in 1990 Paris is the fashion capital of the world.

The jewels, luxury and craftsmanship that turn any couture collection into a major art form were all in evidence at the Versace show. But they were squeezed into the skimpiest skin-tight dresses and the body hugging catsuit that promises to be the silhouette of the season. A swirl of jazzy psychedelic patterns is fashion's current passion. For Versace this was a licence to take colourful arabesques inspired by Sonia Delaunay and Raoul Dufy and clash them with graphic checks and stripes in his tiny skirts and corsets that barely reach the thigh.

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AMOUNT OF CREDIT	£3192.50	TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE	£8211.40

Rivers authority fights time to boost defences

By JOHN YOUNG

THE barrier bank of the New Bedford river at Welney in Norfolk rises some 20 feet above the road. The New Bedford, or the 100 Foot Drain as it is known, was built more than 300 years ago to channel floodwater from the Great Ouse.

In the middle of a hot dry summer there appears to be little risk to the surrounding fen land even though the level has fallen in places by as much as five metres since it was drained. Within the last few days, however, the National Rivers Authority has embarked on a £16 million, four-year programme to raise, widen and strengthen the banks.

The authority calculates that a breach could cause up to £23 million of damage to buildings, roads, railways and farmland, as well as the possible loss of lives. Last time it happened, in March 1947, some 37,000 acres were under water and people had to cling to roofs to await rescue.

The destruction of farmland might not be seen as catastrophic, as it was 40 years ago. The area, however, is rich in bird and wildlife sanctuaries, nature reserves and sites of special scientific interest.

For eastern England, the threat of flooding is a recurrent nightmare. A quarter of the land is below sea level at high tide, and the authority, which took responsibility for defences after privatisation of the water authorities, is spending some £28 million a year on coastal defences and £7 million on inland works.

The tidal surge of January 1953, which devastated the east coast and cost more than 200 lives, initiated a massive programme of flood defences. Many of these works are nearing the end of their useful life, and there is little doubt that the threat of a disaster is increasing. A number of fac-

tors are involved; one is rising sea levels due to the tilting of Britain from west to east.

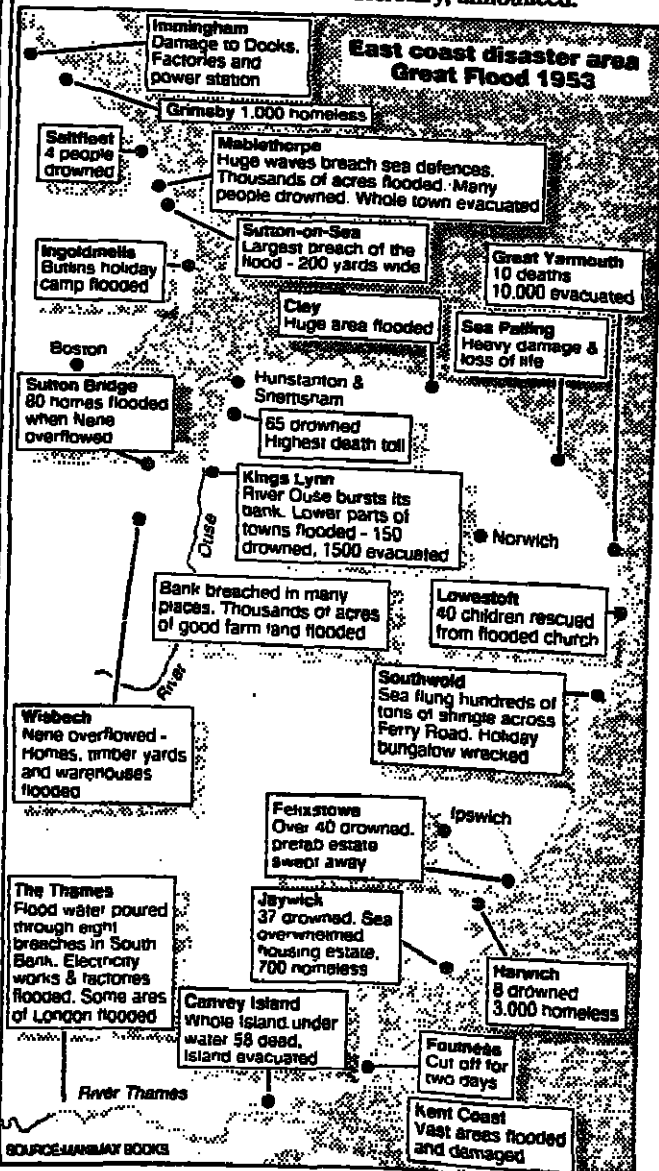
What concerns the authority rather more is the rapid erosion of beaches and the consequent undermining of sea walls. Last year, the authority commissioned a £1.5 million tidal defence study. Though its findings are still awaited, the potential costs of protection are enormous. One metre of sea wall can cost upwards of £10,000 and the authority expects to have to spend at least £300 million in the next ten years.

A recently completed scheme at Clacton-on-Sea cost £11 million. Sea defences on the Norfolk coast between Happisburgh and Winterton will cost £12 million. A proposed barrier across the Colne estuary to protect Colchester is estimated at £14 million.

All this is without the "greenhouse effect", the predicted warming of the earth's surface which could raise sea levels to a calamitous degree. Mike Childs, works engineer for the authority's Anglian region, says the programme of raising defences allows for a rise of 5mm a year, 25cm over the next 50 years. If the doomsday prophets are correct, the rise could be as much as one metre.

Mr Childs is anxious to dispel reports that, even under present projections, some land may have to be sacrificed. "It is true that the protection of farmland may not have the same importance that it once did, and that our priority is to protect people and homes. But we can't just say that such and such a piece of land is not going to be protected and abandon it to its fate."

Coastal defences costing £19 million are to be built in North Wales in the next five years, David Hunt, the Welsh secretary, announced.



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مركز المنهج

Eurotunnel counts its blessings after delay over runway

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

DRAMATIC increases in demand for cross-Channel services could provide a windfall for Eurotunnel and the ferry companies after the decision by Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, to postpone construction of a runway catering for a predicted rise in demand for air travel by 2005.

Few aviation specialists believe that such a runway will be built and with airports rapidly approaching saturation levels, Eurotunnel and the ferry companies are poised to capture a substantial share of the burgeoning market for cross-Channel services.

When the Channel tunnel opens in 1993, it will be possible to travel between Folkestone and Calais in 35 minutes. Journey times by rail between London, Paris and Brussels will be reduced to less than three hours with a further 30-minute reduction when the proposed Channel tunnel rail link is completed.

Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's chief executive, believes that these reductions in journey times will encourage millions of people to abandon the airlines and especially the ferries, effectively transforming the tunnel into a huge money-spinner.

Although independent observers remain divided over whether the tunnel will prove to be a bonanza or a promoter's fantasy, Mr Morton knows, with his creditors looking for around £600 million a year in interest payments, that he must capture a substantial share of the market.

According to Alastair Dick, Mr Morton's adviser, the total market, defined as all single journeys between Britain and Western Europe, has experienced phenomenal rates of growth, from 28.9 million in 1976, to 46 million in 1983, and 64.2 million in 1989.

By 1993, demand is expected to reach 84.1 million, with increases to 123 million in 2003 and 164 million in 2013. These projections are generally regarded as conservative. The consensus on market growth, however, does not extend to the more critical question about market share. While Eurotunnel is confident that it will capture some 28.6 million single journeys in the first year of operation, some people suggest that the figure could be considerably lower.

Richard Hannah, transport analyst for the City firm UBS Phillips & Drew, believes that Eurotunnel's market definition has been drawn far too broadly. A more realistic definition would reduce the catchment area to the short-haul

routes between London, Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam, which he estimates at 25 to 30 million journeys in 1993.

Moreover, while the airlines expect the loss of a mere 3 to 5 per cent of their market to Eurotunnel, Graeme Dunlop, managing director of P&O European Ferries, is adamant that the ferry companies will maintain their share through improved services and sophisticated marketing.

Eurotunnel is becoming increasingly bullish about its prospects. The inter-capital rail services are expected to prove particularly attractive, offering, for example, lunch in Paris or Brussels to the business and leisure markets. Indeed, after Mr Parkinson's announcement, British Rail lost no time in highlighting rail as the solution to air congestion because of plans to provide 55,000 seats a day.

Similarly, overnight rail services to destinations beyond London, Paris and Brussels could attract business executives and holidaymakers, especially if the proposed European high-speed rail network becomes a reality, enabling Eurotunnel to tap the wider cross-Channel market.

Prospects for the drive-on drive-off shuttle trains may be less certain. According to Mr Hannah, if safety concerns are ignored all the shuttles offer speed and Hovercraft have been offering speed for decades without capturing more than a fragment of the market. Eurotunnel insists that such comparisons are misleading. Hovercraft times are from beach to beach and do not include the time taken to join road networks. Shuttle times are from platform to platform, which will link directly into motorways.

Mr Morton predicts that the tunnel will generate substantial traffic, in much the same way as the M25, simply because it is there. But with demand for Channel crossings poised to double by the turn of the century and with Western Europe unlikely to see the construction of any new airports, generated traffic could turn out merely to be icing on the Eurotunnel cake.



A car is spruced up at the Autoclub's "Rally of the Giants" of pre-1950 American classic cars at Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, yesterday

Cars stored in barn for sale

By JOHN SHAW

THIRTY vintage and classic cars, stored for years in barns or parked amid the nettles of a farmer's field near Fakenham, Norfolk, are expected to make between £100,000-£150,000 at auction on Saturday.

They have been collected over the past 30 years by Mr Michael Moore, a car enthusiast and collector. The vehicles and 49 lots of spare parts will be sold on the 40-acre Mangrove Farm, Stanfield, by Phillips.

Many need attention and are, in the jargon of the trade, "a good winter restoration project". The dedicated enthusiast can pick up a 1933 Standard Nine four-door black saloon for £500-£600 or a rare 1932 MG F-type Magna for £4,000-£6,000.

"They are all 'one day' cars," Mr Moore said yesterday. "You know, 'one day I'm going to do this, one day

I'm going to do that.' I don't think I bought any one of them outright, I gathered them all together in bits and pieces." Mr Robert Dorkins, the head of the car department at Phillips, said: "It is very interesting to come across a group like this because they are original and they give collectors a marvellous opportunity for restoration." The highlight of the collection is a 1961 3.8 litre roadster E-type Jaguar in regency red, which is expected to fetch £10,000-£12,000. Also for sale are a 1927 Chevrolet tourer, a 1925 Lagonda four-seat tourer, and four rare pre-war MGs, including two M-types from 1930 and 1932. For those who prefer slower transport there is a governess cart by Lawton of London in good condition and ready for use. Collectors can also bid for such spares as MG gaskets.

Plea for unauthorised building to be a crime

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Baker, the Conservative party chairman, is to become the first target of a new campaign to persuade the government to make it a criminal offence to build without planning permission.

He has been selected by the District Planning Officers Society, which is mounting the initiative, because of concern about an unauthorised gypsy site near his home at Betchworth, Surrey. Stan Procter, the former chief planning officer of Mole Valley district council, which covers an area including Mr Baker's home and constituency, said that he hoped the MP would champion the society's cause.

The society says that controls on development under the Town and Country Planning Act are inadequate to cope with people who deliberately flout planning laws for profit or self-interest. Enforce-

ment notices, intended to compel offenders to demolish or modify unauthorised buildings, are ineffective and the enforcement process is too slow, it says.

Mr Procter, the society's spokesman, said that offenders could be taken to court only after an enforcement notice had been upheld by the environment department. That process could take up to two years and offenders were often fined only moderate sums. In too many cases the department would refuse to confirm the notice.

"Local planning authorities throughout the country receive complaints from the public every day about development which affects their property or their area which has been carried out without permission," he said.

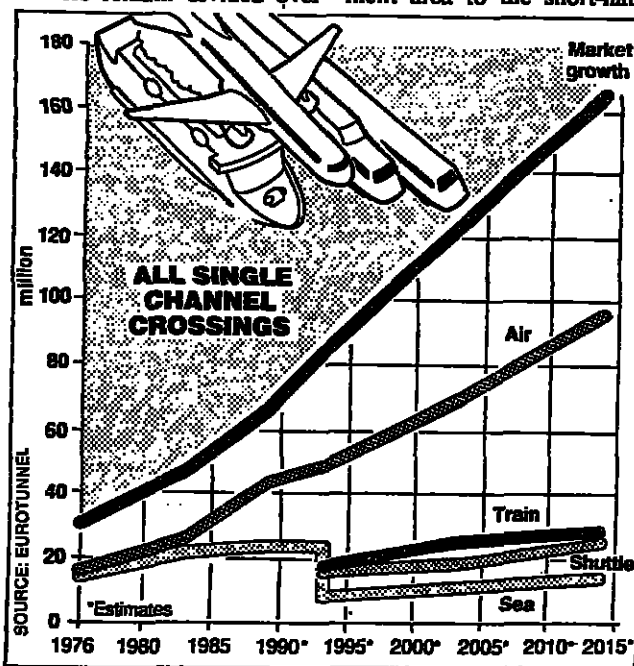
"What the public do not appreciate is that we cannot

prosecute the offender immediately because the planning laws do not allow it. Meanwhile, the effect on people's lives can be devastating."

The society would press ministers for immediate lines "to suit the magnitude of the development". There was no excuse for anyone building without consent. Most councils could decide on plans within eight weeks.

The campaign is being launched after a spate of infringements of planning laws, including the case of the "Headington shark" at Oxford, in which William Heine was fined £1,000 at Oxford Crown Court for refusing to remove a 25ft glass fibre shark from the roof of his house.

By appealing to Mr Baker, the society hopes to secure the inclusion of a promise to strengthen planning laws in the next Tory manifesto.



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Village split as parents fight Welsh school policy

By TOM GILES

THE villagers of Dyfed Velindre, in Dyfed, south Wales, are divided over a question of language. Local feeling has been directed against a small group of parents who removed their children from Penboyr Primary School after protesting that its policy of taking lessons in Welsh would harm their children's education.

Dyfed county council last year designated Penboyr one of 200 primary schools, out of 340 in the county, that were to have a policy of teaching in Welsh. The council said that the schools, classified as category A, were chosen because they serve rural areas where Welsh is most widely spoken.

The initiative has aroused strong emotions in villages across Dyfed. Parents who have tried to move children to schools with more emphasis on English say they are being victimised by neighbours.

Chris Rankin, who moved to Velindre from England ten years ago, transferred her daughter, aged eight, to a private school 15 miles away because of her difficulties at Penboyr, says that many more parents want to remove their children from the schools but have been scared off by local hostility. She said: "One gentleman was spat on and pushed over in the road. Another woman has had 'Fascist' daubed on her front door."

Dr Alan Williams, Labour MP for Camarthen, has accused the council of "authoritarian tactics" in forcing the policy upon the 25,000 primary school children affected. Dyfed county council argues that category A schools still operate a bilingual policy, whereby English is used for pupils unfamiliar with Welsh. Children from the age of four

would gradually learn Welsh and be assessed in both languages at 11 as part of national curriculum testing.

Gerwin Morgan, the council's spokesman, said: "The problem has arisen because a lot of people have moved into rural Wales from England while the area is being depopulated of Welsh-speakers. We have therefore had a gradual dilution of our policy of teaching through Welsh in the 1970s and 1980s. A new policy had to be formulated to safeguard the native language."

"It has been concentrated upon children between the ages of four and seven because our experience has shown that these are the ages when children can best assimilate new languages."

He said: "They have no problems at all learning English. It is hurried at them from every direction anyway — in newspapers, on the television and on radio."

Most primary schools in urban areas of Dyfed had been designated category B, which allowed staff to teach mainly in English, with Welsh being spoken to those already fluent in it, he said.

Mrs Rankin denies that the category A policy is properly bilingual. She said: "This is a massive experiment and yet no one has been asked if they want to be included in it. Without warning, Dyfed has instituted a total Welsh policy, even though some 60 to 70 per cent in this area speak English as their mother tongue."

Her daughter, Jill, who was born in Wales, had already passed through bilingual nursery and infants schools and spoke Welsh when Penboyr implemented the council's policy. She suffered from mild dyslexia and could not cope with her reading age had fallen to five-and-a-half when she was seven.

Mrs Rankin said: "The school had a high level of Welsh usage anyway, but it just became completely predominant. Jill just did not know what was happening. She had always loved school, but suddenly became very unhappy. She would come home in tears, saying she wasn't allowed to speak English at school. It is a lie to say this is a bilingual policy. Children are being scolded for not speaking Welsh."

Mrs Rankin has joined Education First, a group of families opposed to the council's policy. It is headed by Blodwen Griffiths, a local teacher who spoke no English until she was ten.

John Phillips, Dyfed's director of education, says that Education First has little support across the county, a view echoed by many parents in Velindre. One, Margaret Young, who moved there from Leicestershire three years ago, said: "People who object are in a minority. Most of us who come here want to learn Welsh. Learning it makes the children better able to pick up other languages."

Letters, page 13



Trouble ahead over a bilingual teaching policy

Butterflies at risk as habitats disappear

THE butterfly population has declined substantially because many traditional habitats have almost disappeared, according to a new study. About three-quarters of the 59 varieties of butterfly resident in Britain 150 years ago have been affected. Four have become extinct and a further seven are threatened with extinction.

Two experts, Martin Warren and Trevor Lawson, say in *Green Magazine* that the losses follow a decline in traditional woodland management. Coppicing, which encourages butterfly colonies, is practised in only 2 per cent of woods, the rest are too shaded for most butterflies.

One of the worst affected is the heath fritillary, whose numbers have declined by 82 per cent since 1910. The Prince of Wales has established a reserve in Cornwall but its future is precarious. Dr Warren and Mr Lawson say it is crucial to introduce more open habitats into forests, preferably combined with the use of native trees and that it is vital to maintain traditional coppicing.

Ian MacLean, of the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "Only wider conservation policies, through which we can redress major features such as hedgerows, verges and meadows, will save our butterflies — not to mention bumble bees, crickets and grasshoppers — in the long term."



A competitor wearing a mask based on a Zulu design taking part in the poetry section of the street entertainer of the year awards in Soho, central London, yesterday

MPs want debate on archaeology takeover

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

A GROUP of MPs will try to halt a move by English Heritage which could end the work in London of the archaeologists who found the Rose and Globe theatres last year. The group hopes for a Commons debate this week.

English Heritage, statutory advisers to the environment secretary on archaeology, are to take on the strategic assessment and planning advisory role of the Museum of London and the Passmore Edwards Museum in Newham, in which they brief local authorities in the capital, other than the City of London, on the archaeological implications of planning proposals. With it, the archaeologists, the museums' ability to carry out the kind of projects which unearthed the Elizabethan theatres.

A group of London MPs led by Simon Hughes, a Social Democrat, and including Tony Banks, Labour, and Gerald Bowden, Conservative, is attempting to get a Commons debate as well as urgent meetings with the chairman of English Heritage, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and David Trippier, the heritage minister.

The motives of English Heritage, however, were outlined to local authorities in May: "London presently lacks any strategic knowledge of the

archaeological assessment which synthesises current knowledge of the archaeological resource of the London area and defines priorities for the future." A spokesman at that time dismissed as a "scare story" a claim that the move would "cripple" archaeology in the capital.

Mr Hughes said yesterday: "We have been briefed by the director of the museum, archaeologists and academics from outside the museum and developers, and we feel this has to be debated as soon as possible. English Heritage appear to be breaking the understand-

ing under which they took over funding from the GLC in 1986, and to be going against all professional advice."

Geoffrey Wainwright, chief archaeologist for English Heritage, said: "Under the National Heritage Act of 1983 we were given a duty to secure the archaeological resource of London. We propose to do that duty by setting up an advisory service to help planning authorities during the planning process. The scheme has been to our own statutory advisers, such as Sir David Wilson of the British Museum, and it passed with flying colours."

Battersea decision likely next week

THE future of the transformation of Battersea power station into a leisure centre, with offices, hotels and a conference centre, is likely to be decided next week when Wandsworth council's planning committee meets to consider revised plans by the owner, John Broome (Christopher Warman writes).

Earlier this month the council's ruling Conservatives decided that the plans by Mr Broome, former owner of Alton Towers theme park, had

underestimated the volume of traffic. The group deferred a decision on the proposals in a compromise after a motion to support the scheme was narrowly defeated.

Mr Broome bought Battersea power station in southwest London for £16 million in 1987, but costs of transforming the 1930s listed building have risen from £40 million to £230 million. He ran out of money for the project, sold Alton Towers for £60 million and the building has deteriorated.

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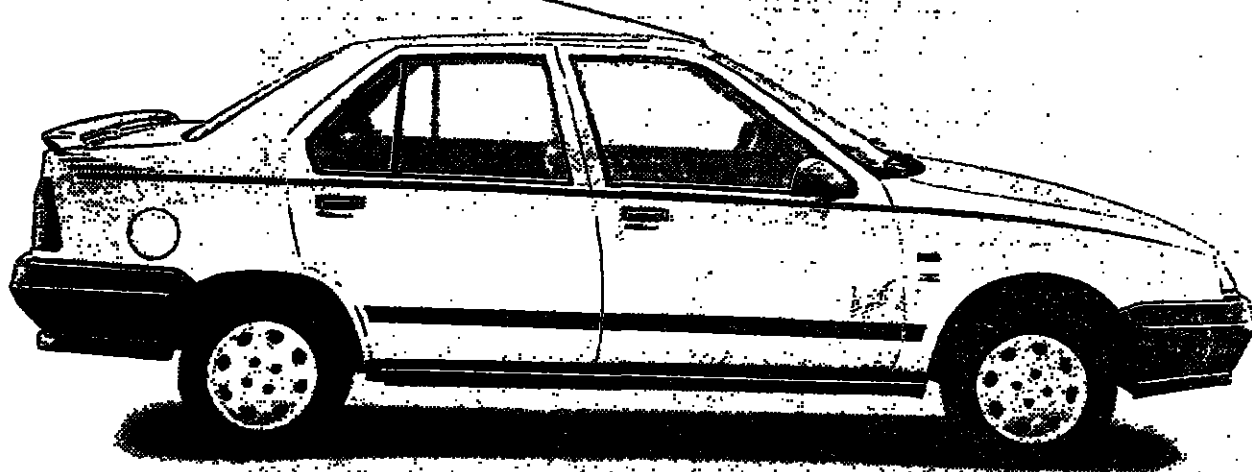
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1 Year	0%				
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		Monthly Payment	\$240.80	\$244.92	\$249.73
		Finance Charges	\$1060.80	\$1088.12	\$1122.38
		Total Credit Price*	\$10445.80	\$10624.12	\$10832.38
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		Minimum Deposit 30%	\$1752	\$1782	\$1817
		Max. Repayment Period	48 months	48 months	48 months
		Monthly Payment	\$197.97	\$201.36	\$205.32
		Finance Charges	\$2494.56	\$2537.28	\$2587.36
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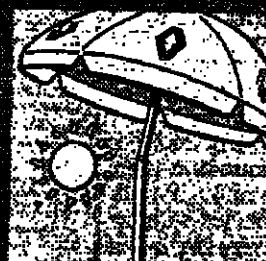
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East Berlin coalition in danger of collapse

From ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

EAST Germany's fragile three-party coalition narrowly survived a disagreement on the date of German reunification and the shape of the first German elections in December yesterday, but looks unlikely to survive until unification.

Rainer Ortleb, the Liberal leader, said that further discussion would take place in the summer holidays, but that he wanted his party to leave the coalition. Earlier, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) had complained that the Christian Democrats (CDU) were using "all the methods of unsavoury tactics" to steer the election in their favour.

Markus Meckel, the SPD foreign minister, attending a concert on the Potsdamerplatz at the weekend, said the coalition now looked "as fragile as the styrofoam wall" which had just symbolically tumbled down to mark the climax of the spectacle.

Lothar de Maizière, the prime minister, has been ac-

cused by both the SPD and the Liberals of manoeuvring the date and manner of the election to benefit his party, the Christian Democrats. In a heated sitting of the Volkskammer on Friday, he turned down a proposal by the coalition partners to declare now the country's intention to unify on December 1, so that joint German elections could take place afterwards on the West German model. He said it was necessary to maintain a free hand in negotiating the second state treaty which will decide the small print of unification.

The holding of the elections before unification would clearly benefit his party, by splitting the left-wing vote between the communist Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), the old opposition parties and the Social Democrats.

If the vote takes place after unity, it will be subject to the Federal Republic's five per cent hurdle and the parties' results would be measured on a pan-German basis which would effectively eradicate the PDS and minor parties but at the same time detract from the SPD vote.

The argument ended with the incongruous spectacle of the Christian Democrats voting with the communists, just as it had done as a "joke party" supporting the old communist party in power for 40 years, as one embittered SPD politician remarked.

Relations between the West German CDU and the East German CDU are also at an all-time low, with Herr de Maizière developing from a dependable supporter of Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, into a stubborn defender of East German interests.

A document leaked to the *Berliner Morgenpost* newspaper yesterday revealed that Herr de Maizière had demanded the clarification of all disputes about ownership of property in the East, and a guarantee that the former territory of East Germany would have special representation in a unified Germany before he was prepared to sign the unity treaty.

Whereas Bonn favours retaining the name Federal Republic of Germany for the new country, Herr de Maizière has complained that this gives no recognition to the contribution of East Germany and has put forward German Federal Republic as an alternative.

Call for quota on migrants

FROM REUTER IN BONN

THE premier of West Germany's wealthiest state, Baden-Württemberg, yesterday called for the introduction of annual quotas limiting immigration.

Lothar Späth, a member of the Christian Democrats of Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, told the newspaper *Bild* that West Germany was having difficulty absorbing a steady stream of immigrants from Eastern Europe.

"I do not see why, now that we are publicly embracing the Soviet Union and Poland every day and giving them financial aid, we should then admit their citizens as political refugees," Herr Späth said. "We will probably have more immigrants this year than the United States."

West Germany admitted more than 700,000 East Germans and ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe last year.

● JOHANNESBURG: More than 48,000 residents of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union have inquired about immigrating to South Africa so far this year, state radio reported. (AP)

Madrid to vet Cuban refugees

By JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO

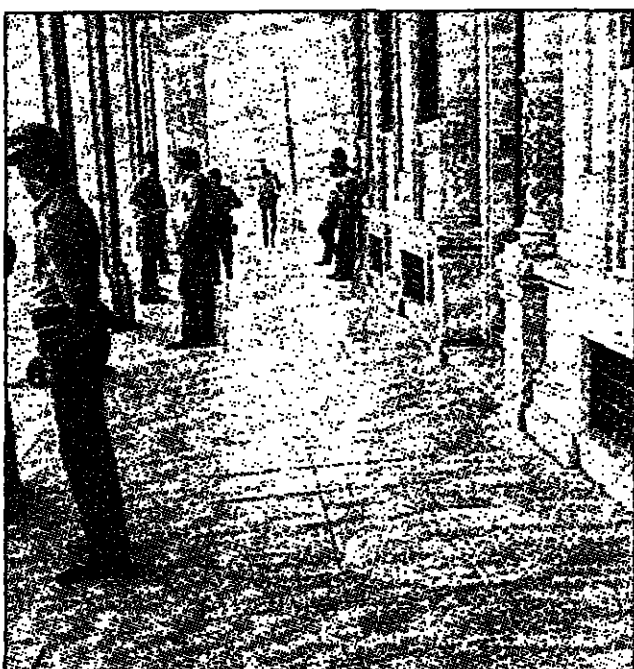
FEARS that some of the 18 Cubans who obtained refuge in the Spanish embassy in Havana last week may be agents of Cuba's secret police have prompted Spain to send a team of four special forces policemen to investigate asylum seekers.

The decision was taken hours after nine Cubans climbed the embassy fence virtually under the noses of scores of Cuban police surrounding the Spanish mission in Havana on Saturday, official sources said yesterday.

"The Cuban police cordon is not very efficient for reasons that escape us," Juan Leña, the spokesman for the foreign ministry, told the state news agency Efe.

Suspicion is growing in Madrid that President Castro's government may be promoting an "avalanche" of Cuban dissidents in order to infiltrate provocateurs. Yesterday, Madrid newspapers speculated that the Cuban agents disguised as asylum-seekers may try to spark disturbances inside the embassy in an attempt to force Spain to close its gates to dissidents.

Spanish-Cuban relations plunged to a historic low last week after President Castro's scathing attack on Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Spanish foreign minister, over the refugee issue. Spain has already suspended its economic assistance programme to Cuba, but according to government officials Madrid is not contemplating severing diplomatic relations with Havana.



Cuban policemen guarding the Spanish embassy in Havana where 18 Cubans inside are seeking asylum

Baltic states mourn 50 years of 'terror'

FROM REUTER IN MOSCOW

THE parliaments of Lithuania and Latvia at the weekend mourned the 50th anniversary of the absorption of the three Baltic states into the Soviet Union, saying it had brought them tragedy and terror.

But the Soviet parliament in Moscow marked the day by appealing to the three — Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia — to co-operate in developing a new democratic future inside the Soviet Union.

President Gorbachev is trying to win agreement for a new union treaty which would keep all the Soviet Union's 15 republics in a looser framework. But the Baltic republics say they want full freedom.

Conservative Soviet newspapers hailed the controversial parliamentary votes which brought the three states, independent for barely 20 years, into the union on July 21, 1940.

But the parliament of Lithuania, most radical of the three, said in a statement that

there had been no mandate for union from its people at that time. Rather, it was implemented through a reign of terror. "July 21 remains a day of injury, humiliation and tragedy in our memory," it said.

Algirdas Brazauskas, head of Lithuania's breakaway Communist party, told parliament: "To communists, and to all decent people of Lithuania, July 21 is the day which reminds them of the tragic fate of the Lithuanian people."

Flags flew at half-mast in Lithuania's capital Vilnius. But a rally in support of remaining in the Soviet Union drew several hundred people, according to a television news report.

A statement from the parliament of neighbouring Latvia said any celebration of the anniversary was an insult. The parliament of the northernmost republic Estonia apparently did not mark the date.



Former Ceausescu aides listening attentively during their first day in court in Bucharest as their lawyer won the fight to have one judge replaced

Time running out for world trade agreement

FROM MICHAEL BINYON AND PETER GUILFORD IN BRUSSELS

AFTER years of procrastination, months of heated haggling and a sudden rush of political urgency, negotiators in the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) sit down in Geneva today in a last effort to agree on the way the world conducts its trade, before time runs out in December and the whole enterprise collapses.

Completing the Uruguay round is one of the herculean tasks facing the European Community this busy year.

But while such issues as German unification and the push for political union have moved ahead more quickly and with fewer obstacles than anyone foresaw, the GATT talks are in real danger of failure.

The talks will have a larger impact on ordinary voters' lives in both Europe and America than almost all the political movements sweeping the West. GATT now covers \$3,000 billion (£1,667 billion) in goods, and \$600 billion (£333 billion) in services. It is for this very reason that the talks have set the US and EC dangerously at loggerheads, as each seeks to protect vital sectors of their economies.

At stake today, when the trade negotiations committee meets, are four years of hard-fought compromises and near-agreement. The Uruguay round, the eighth such negotiation, covers 15 main areas, the most important being agriculture, textiles, services, trade-related investment, copyright and intellectual

property. And, for the first time, it proposes a binding international forum for settling trade disputes among the 107 nations taking part.

Surprisingly good progress has been made in new areas: trade policy, reciprocal access to banking markets and global laws to stamp out counterfeiting. But there are two fields which threaten to bring down everything else. The first is textiles: negotiators are looking for a replacement to the current multi-fibre arrangement. The US, hard hit by cut-price competition, especially from Asia, wants a new global quota system, with import levels set for each country. But this would impose restrictions for the first time on many European countries.

The second and more entrenched dispute is over agriculture. The US wants to abolish virtually all subsidies. The EC argues that physical conditions cannot be equated: million-acre US farms cannot be treated like smallholdings in the Scottish Highlands or vineyards in Tuscany. Brussels says agriculture can never be entirely deregulated.

Brussels has, however, accepted that things cannot go on as they are: farms must be managed in a more market-oriented way, surpluses must be cut and the world trading system must be better organised. But Washington accuses the EC of refusing to negotiate seriously.

The G-7 economic summit in Houston attempted to grasp

this nettle, with a compromise paper that appeared to commit the Europeans to the aim of gradually making deep cuts in farm support. But even that commitment now looks less secure: the Europeans have since been quietly suggesting that they have not been pushed any further down the US road than before.

Brussels is now finding the pressure intolerable, and has hinted it will unveil specific new concessions shortly. It has already mounted a publicity blitz to avoid being cast as the "bad boy" of the talks.

But if Brussels feels cornered on farming, it has taken the high ground over liberalising services. Officials here insist nations cannot pick and choose according to national interests, but must open up all services equally. The US shares this view. But there are wide differences with some of those in the Cairns group of middle-income nations.

The noisy disputes between Washington and Brussels have masked deep rifts between some of the other participants. The spectre of uncontrollable Japanese economic expansion hangs over many worried nations.

A collapse would strengthen the hand of hardline protectionists in the US who see punitive retaliation as the only language the Japanese and Europeans understand. Suddenly the world may find that GATT, in all its numbing complexity, can have dangerous consequences.

Ethnic vote fuels Bulgaria tension

FROM TIM JUDAH IN KARDZALI, SOUTHERN BULGARIA

A DANGEROUS tension is developing in southern Bulgaria between nationalists and the area's ethnic Turkish majority. For the past week this town has been paralysed by nationalists angry that ethnic Turks have taken their seats in the newly elected parliament in Sofia, while Turks say that if the nationalists succeed in their aims the region will "explode".

For the past week nationalists have picketed local government buildings, cut off rail and bus links to the outside and supervised a general strike. Kardzali is a predominantly Bulgarian town surrounded by a rural population of Turks who voted for the Movement for Rights and Freedoms.

There were eerie scenes in Kardzali early on Saturday as 1,000 nationalist demonstrators awaited the return of their MP from Sofia. The square, decorated by signs reading "Kardzali is a fortress of Bulgarian culture", echoed to the sound of Bulgarian epic songs while hundreds danced.

The crowd was finally addressed by Dimitar Arnaudov. He is the sole MP for the Kardzali-based Fatherland Party of Labour. He asked for a winding down of the strike, urging his followers to be patient. Flanked by men holding Bulgarian flags, Mr Arnaudov said: "We look forward to the joy that struggle brings."

Mr Arnaudov and other party officials say that they are

not anti-Turkish and do not want to ban the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. They say simply that it is "illegal" and that its status as the third largest party in parliament must be investigated.

However, party supporters are less careful with their words. Dimo Georgiev said: "We're not against the Turks, but just against their leaders. They are constantly speaking against Bulgaria. Their party must be dissolved." Another man said: "I'm not scared of the Muslims but I don't trust their leaders. The Turkish border is only 60 kilometres away and we know that the Turks have got 450,000 men and tanks ready and waiting there."

The Kardzali protests are symptomatic of a deep-rooted fear of Bulgaria's one million strong Turkish community and the former colonial power, Turkey. Many analysts predict that as Bulgaria's economic situation deteriorates an increasing number of politicians will attempt to curry favour with voters by playing the nationalist card.

Conscious of this, the leaders of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms have so far kept a low profile in parliament and counselled caution and reconciliation. This message has filtered through to the Turkish villages around Kardzali, whence thousands fled Bulgarian persecution last year.

But local Turks are still enraged to hear the persistent nationalist suggestion that "there are no ethnic Turks, only Bulgarian Muslims". They say that they are Turks and want rights, including Turkish language schooling, television and radio.

Ramadan Mehmedov Muradov said: "For the moment we are being patient, but if the nationalists have our party thrown out of parliament or consistently frustrate our demands, things will explode. They would have to bring in the army, the militia and helicopters as there are a lot of us to take on around here."

● SOFIA: The granddaughter of Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's ousted communist chief, has expressed fears for his safety, saying the country's new leaders were afraid his testimony could expose their past misdeeds.

Evgenia Zhivkova said: "I personally fear that something bad could happen to him, which will prevent him talking." (Reuters)

Ousting of judge delays genocide trial

FROM CATHERINE ADAMS IN BUCHAREST

THE judge presiding over the trial for alleged genocide of 23 former Communist party bosses has been dismissed by his own tribunal after claims that he might be biased.

The trial of the late Nicolae Ceausescu's closest political associates was adjourned soon after it opened on Saturday, when the four-man tribunal accepted the defence lawyers' appeal to replace the judge, on the grounds that he was one of the five judges who sent Ceausescu and his wife Elena to the firing squad on the same charge.

Mirocea Stanculescu told the court it was illegal for someone who had judged one genocide case to judge a second. "I'm not convinced Major-General Ion Nistor is able to detach himself from the views he held at the trial of the Ceausescus. He might assume from the beginning these people are guilty of genocide and have already decided on a sentence before the trial starts," the defence lawyer said.

The 23 accused appeared in the small court where four former ministers were sentenced to life imprisonment for complicity in genocide earlier this year. The 23 were accused because they took part in a teleconference with the Ceausescus on December 17 in which they are said to have agreed with his order to fire on demonstrators. The shots that were fired in Timisoara later that day began the revolution.

Two of the 23 accused failed to appear due to illness. The request for the replacement of General Nistor had been made by the dictator's closest aides, Silviu Cuticaneanu, former party secretary, and Mihai Gere, chief of the party offices.

Another defendant is Ana Muresan, formerly the minister responsible for food distribution, who had just returned from giving evidence at the trial in Sibiu of Nicu Ceausescu, the dictator's son. Her voice quavering with anxiety, Mrs Muresan had told the Sibiu court that Mr Ceausescu's efforts to feed his people while the rest of the country went hungry should be praised.

On Friday, the late dictator's voice echoed round the Sibiu court as the trial listened to a crackly recording of the teleconference on which the trial of the 23 hinges. Ceausescu, addressing 41 regional party chiefs on an open line across the nation, almost screams in panic as he commands them to defend socialism at all costs. "You must shoot anyone who attacks our society," he screams, urged on vehemently by Elena. Party bosses can be heard telling the dictator everything is calm.

Trials since the revolution have tended to become bogged down in confusion as the courts try to unravel events instead of proving charges.

The trial of Nicu Ceausescu was postponed on Friday for another month after Paula Jacob, the defence lawyer, argued that more witnesses had to be heard in order to get a full picture of what happened in Sibiu. "Unless we continue to search we'll never find the truth," she said.

● Revolution celebrated: A commemorative march on Saturday to mark the seven months since the December revolution that toppled Nicolae Ceausescu turned into an anti-communist rally as demonstrators chanted "Down with communism". (AP)

Prague peace role backed

By ANDREW McEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN is to back Prague as the headquarters of East-West relations in the post-cold war era, a move which will please the Czechoslovaks but disappoint the Austrians.

Britain's support for Prague underlines the big improvement in relations since the fall of the communist government last year. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, begins a visit to Czechoslovakia today, and Margaret Thatcher will follow in the autumn.

Prague is lobbying to be chosen as the site of the permanent secretariat of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which has become the most important forum for building a new European order. It has had no

permanent home until now, but a summit in November will decide where it should be established.

The summit is also expected to set up a CSCE centre for the prevention of conflict, which would be a non-military counterpart to the Nato and Warsaw Pact alliances. London accepts that the new institutions should be established in East European countries, as most international organisations have their headquarters in the West. Prague is felt to have a strong claim.

Austria has been lobbying for support, pointing out that it has been the main centre for CSCE forums which have helped to bring about the relaxation of tensions. The CSCE was established at Hel-

sinki in 1975 and has produced a number of agreements on human rights and confidence-building measures.

Despite these successes, Britain does not see Vienna as the future home of the CSCE. It is felt to have had its share of international organisations already, being the third United Nations city after New York and Geneva.

Mr Hurd is to sign an agreement in Prague to co-operate in fighting terrorism, a move underlining how much has changed. Czechoslovakia, under the previous government, trained terrorists and sold Semtex in huge quantities to Libya, which supplied the IRA. It was also used in the bomb which caused the Lockerbie disaster.

Russians repent for crimes of the revolution

THREE years ago Muscovites were queuing at city cinemas to see a film called *Repentance*. Some, when they saw it, wept; others protested at the insult to their heritage. But those who shed tears far outnumbered the protesters.

Repentance, widely shown abroad, examined the phenomenon of Stalin. It asked, through harrowing episodes from the past, why Russians tolerated the purges and the camps and the personality cult and why they still could not rid themselves of Stalin's legacy. It drew the tentative conclusion that "We all bear guilt for what happened". The film, which had lain for almost 20 years on the censor's shelf, accurately reflected the mood of people who were slowly emerging into the light of early glasnost. It was part of what became a general orgy of breast-beating about the evils of Stalin.

In the past few months, however, some writers have started to delve deeper, and have addressed the issue of a much earlier crime: the murder of the tsar and his family

by the Bolsheviks in 1918. Until recently, most Russian schoolchildren knew, or thought they knew, that the tsar's family had been allowed to go peacefully into exile, and that, in the unlikely event that anyone had been killed, the deed was fully justified, either by the crimes they had committed or by the cruelty and desperation of the times. Now, in the 73rd year since the murders at Yekaterinburg (now Sverdlovsk), nobody is so sure.

Last week was the 72nd anniversary of the murder of Tsar Nicholas II. Small crowds gathered in the grounds of two Moscow monasteries to mourn his passing and to pray to him to intercede for the salvation of Russia. A similar ceremony was held in Sverdlovsk and was shown on national television news.

Last year an attempt to honour the tsar in the place of his death had been broken up by police. For many, and not only for the self-styled monarchist party, there was nostalgia and more than an

expression of hope, however unrealistic, that one day Russia might again be ruled by a tsar. It reflects a widespread feeling that all Russians who accepted Bolshevik rule somehow became accomplices in the tsar's murder. The sense of guilt is deepened by the recognition that the crime has gone unpunished for more than 70 years. This was the point, people are saying, at which Russia lost its sense of

-MOSCOW COMMENTARY-

MARY DEJEVSKY

moral values. The idea was recently given artistic form in a film and a play, which have evoked a response as regretful and angry as *Repentance* did three years ago. The play depicts the last days of the imperial family in their place of exile outside Yekaterinburg. It shows the tsar's weakness and vacillation, but presents him also as sincere

and devoted to the cause of Russia. On stage his wife, four daughters and haemophilic son and heir are bathed in light and canonised as innocents slaughtered for the sake of a false ideal. The Bolsheviks are presented as a motley crew. The one genuine idealist throws down his gun and leaves the cause after arguing unsuccessfully that the tsar should be put on trial.

The play is called "... I Will Repay", and the script makes clear that this is part of the biblical quotation: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay." It also makes clear that the 72 years since the tsar's murder, 72 years of what many now regard as torment and inhumanity, are to be seen as God's vengeance on Russia for the murder of the tsar. A similar message is conveyed by the deeply pessimistic film, *You Can't Live Like This* which (contrary to predictions) has been on general release for the past month in the Soviet capital.

The film portrays contemporary Soviet life as a sequence of unrelieved gloom

and degradation, and argues that the Soviet Union has been an immoral society ever since that first crime (the murder of innocents) went unpunished. It concludes by calling for the current leaders, as heirs of the Bolsheviks, to repent and be brought to justice at a latterday Nuremberg trial. So many people have now seen that film that allusions to it are commonplace. Even President Gorbachev, in his closing speech to the party congress this month, was driven to insist that there was no need for confessions or new Nuremberg trials, only for hard work.

But, despite Mr Gorbachev's words, there is pressure for the communists to acknowledge, if not absolve, what is increasingly seen as a root cause of 72 years of suffering. Last week, at one of the services of commemoration for the tsar, mourners held up a placard saying "Perestroika is the repentance of Soviet power before the people". But repentance, for many Russians, is no longer enough. They want vengeance.

Balance of justice in flux as liberal quits US Supreme Court

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

IN A move with profound consequences for America's future social and political direction, William Brennan, the US Supreme Court's most senior liberal, announced his retirement at the weekend. His sudden departure gives President Bush the chance to appoint a conservative to replace him and shift the balance of power in a nine-member court where the conservatives have a razor-thin majority over the liberals.

This would ultimately affect the law on a vast range of controversial issues, from criminal rights and the death penalty to the constitutionality of affirmative action programmes for minorities, from civil rights generally to freedom of expression and flag-burning.

It also gives Mr Bush the chance to appoint someone hostile to abortion, thus paving the way for a future ruling that would overturn the 1973 *Roe v Wade* decision, which established a woman's constitutional right to abortion. Bolstered by three Reagan appointees, the court has divided 4-4 on what is the most divisive political issue of the moment in the United States, with the position of Sandra Day O'Connor, the

ninth member, still ambiguous.

In short, Justice Brennan's retirement at the age of 84 has presented Mr Bush with one of the most critical and politically explosive decisions of his 18 months in office, and raises the prospect of a re-run of the 1987 battle when the Democrat-controlled Senate refused to confirm President Reagan's nomination of Robert Bork, the darling of the right-wing. It comes shortly before critical mid-term elections for the Senate, the House of Representatives and 36 state governorships.

Reaganite conservatives, disgruntled with Mr Bush's performance to date, are portraying the appointment as his last chance to prove his commitment to their cause. "After Lithuania, after reneging on the no-new-taxes pledge, after inviting gays and lesbians into the White House, after granting trade status to China, this is a chance for Bush to redeem himself," Robert Billings, legislative director of the American Conservative Union, said.

However, congressional Democrats are warning of a bruising battle if Mr Bush does not consult the Senate and choose a moderate, consensus nominee. "He has to ask himself how he wants history to judge him," Senator Patrick Leahy, a Democratic member of the Senate judiciary committee, said.

Both the pro- and anti-abortion lobbies are preparing for campaigns to influence the outcome. The National Abortion Rights Action League began sending out half a million letters to supporters at the weekend, urging them to mobilise and contribute financially to the battle. "This is indeed the moment of truth," said Kate Michelman, the league's executive director. "Just as we stopped Robert Bork, we must stop any nominee who is not pro-choice."

The National Right to Life

Committee was equally adamant that Mr Bush had to appoint someone overtly opposed to abortion, placing the president in a politically precarious position. Pro-life forces were a powerful constituency in Mr Bush's election, but he has since found his anti-abortion stance to be out of tune with majority opinion.

According to administration sources, Mr Bush intends to make a rapid nomination, possibly as early as this week, with a view to having the nominee confirmed by the Senate and in place for the court's opening session in October. Up to 15 names are being considered, including Kenneth Starr, the solicitor general and the administration's leading courtroom lawyer, Carla Hills, the US trade representative.

Mr Starr is the favourite, but Mr Bush might try to defuse the impact of the appointment by choosing Ferdinand Fernandez, a federal appeals court judge from California, who would be the Supreme Court's first Hispanic.

Another problem for Mr Bush is that a judge's political bent often becomes apparent only after his appointment. Justice Brennan was a prime example. Appointed by Eisenhower, a Republican president, in 1956, he spent the next three and a half decades shaping the court in his own liberal or "humanist" mould.

Justice Brennan's retirement, hastened by a small stroke last spring, inspired a torrent of tributes and left America's liberals fearing the worst.

Senator Edward Kennedy said he had earned "an extraordinary place in American history", and was one of "the greatest justices the country has ever had".

Walter Dellinger, a liberal professor of law at Duke University, said: "This could be a tragedy for the court and the country."



Ceremonial splash: Barbara Bush, the US First Lady, watched by President Bush, uses the traditional bottle of champagne to christen the US navy's new supercarrier, the USS George Washington, in a Virginia shipyard.

Pretoria arrests 40 on eve of talks

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

POLICE have arrested a large number of alleged African National Congress insurgents who, it is said, had infiltrated South Africa to set up arms caches and secret hide-outs.

According to reports here yesterday at least 40 ANC infiltrators have been arrested. Police said investigations were continuing and that a large quantity of arms, including knives, assault rifles and a rocket launcher, had been seized. Independent sources claimed the insurgents were members of a secret unit of the ANC's armed wing, known as the "Spearhead", even to the organisation's high command. Most of those arrested are said to be also members of the South African Communist Party.

However, Walter Shaba, the internal leader of the ANC, said yesterday that groups had been returning to the country regularly since the organisation was unbanned in February. He said the arrests could be a tactic to put pressure on the organisation before the next round of peace talks with the government.

The disclosure of the arrests comes as a two-day meeting begins today in Johannesburg of the ANC's national executive. These talks are being viewed as crucial to the continuation of negotiations.

Last Friday, after his six-week overseas tour, Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, met President F. W. de Klerk in Pretoria. They agreed that the next round of full-scale talks would start on August 6. The key issue will be the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

There is growing concern in government and diplomatic circles at the degree of control Mr Mandela has over the ANC. There are signs that militant elements are becoming impatient with what they view as the conciliatory attitude towards Pretoria of the "old guard" represented by Mr Mandela, aged 72, and Mr Sisulu, aged 78. These fears have been highlighted by a sabotage speech last week by hardliner Chris Hani, that the ANC might have to seize power if the government did not shift to share it.

Police appeared anxious that these arrests be viewed in a similar light to the detentions of right-wingers after recent bombings, in which two black people were killed and more than a score injured, and claims of a plot to assassinate President de Klerk and Mr Mandela.

Captain Piet Bothma, a spokesman for the law and order minister, said: "We don't just arrest people because they are members of an organisation but because they are involved in acts of violence. If there is a threat to law and order from the right or the left, we will act against it."

Meanwhile, offices of the ruling National Party in Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State, were badly damaged by a bomb yesterday. Nobody was hurt. Police said commercial explosives, the trademark of right-wing extremists opposed to President de Klerk's reforms, were used.

This is the third such attack, using commercial explosives, on the party's offices in less than a month. On July 8 police seized a large cache of explosives found at a house in Johannesburg's eastern suburbs. Three white men were arrested.

Manila calls off search for victims

Manila - Rescuers yesterday ended their search for survivors in the earthquake-ravaged city of Baguio as aftershocks were felt here and in Baguio. Relief agencies said the death toll could top 1,300.

President Aquino, in calling off the search, said foreign experts believed the chances of finding anyone still alive in the wreckage were nil. She thanked the foreign agencies for their rescue efforts. (AFP)

Death plunge

Delhi - Forty people were killed when a bus plunged into a river near the north Indian town of Varanasi. (Reuters)

Arms charge

Marseilles - Three security officers at the French embassy in Beirut have been charged with smuggling arms from Lebanon to France. (Reuters)

Swim to safety

Cape Town - Gustav Smit, aged 16, swam to safety through shark-infested seas after an aircraft crash. (Reuters)

Fiji boycott

Sava - Fiji's opposition, deposed in a coup in 1987, said it would boycott elections to be held after a new constitution becomes law. (Reuters)

Slander suit

Karachi - The husband of Benazir Bhutto, the prime minister, is seeking \$175,000 (£95,000) from politicians for calling him corrupt. (Reuters)

Minister resigns

Caracas - Augusto Faria Viza, the Venezuelan transport minister, has resigned, over allegations that he took a kickback. (Reuters)

Ariane attempt

Kourou, French Guiana - An Ariane rocket is set to lift off tomorrow, ending a five-month layoff after an explosion in February. (AFP)

Prisoner escapes

Johannesburg - Ernest Hewitt, a prisoner awaiting trial, was freed in a dramatic shootout at the general hospital here. (AFP)

Heat wave

Paris - Hundreds of people were taken to hospitals over the weekend as temperatures approached 104°F. (Reuters)

Algeria party

Algiers - A new opposition political party, National Democratic Conference, has been founded. (AFP)

Talks stalemate

San José, Costa Rica - Salvadorean peace talks between the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front guerrillas and the government are deadlocked.

Male bride

Peking - A Vietnamese man disguised as a woman was sold in marriage by a crafty matchmaker to an unwitting farmer. (Reuters)

A strip too far

St Tropez - The resort famed for pioneering the bikini and topless bathing, has said non to full nudity. (Reuters)

Tehran defends Iraq in oil row

By JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO

IRAN yesterday unexpectedly voiced support for its one-time bitter enemy, Iraq, as Egypt continued its efforts to defuse tension in the Gulf stemming from Iraqi threats against Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

The tension arose last week after President Saddam Hussein of Iraq warned the two countries that he could use force to punish them for ignoring Opec oil production quotas. He had accused Kuwait of drilling for oil on Iraqi territory, exceeding its own production quota and flooding the oil market to keep down prices.

While most of the Arab countries have remained silent over Iraq's threat, Iran supported Iraq's tough stance, saying that it reflected the sentiments of all other Opec member states.

The *Tehran Times* daily newspaper, which dutifully reflects the views of President Rafsanjani, said that violation of Opec quotas had harmed the organisation by causing a severe drop in oil prices. It said practical "means of punishment against quota violators seem a necessity".

The *Kayhan International* daily newspaper said that Kuwait and the emirates "have made so many enemies through their past irrational behaviour that they should expect little or no sympathy from other producers at the upcoming ministerial (Opec) session in Geneva".

Kuwait yesterday launched a diplomatic offensive in the region to explain the country's oil policies.

President Mubarak of Egypt said in a televised speech that Baghdad's anger was a passing cloud. Mr Mubarak said President Saddam "is capable in his wisdom of overcoming this problem calmly and with objectivity".

Thousands affected by 'America's Chernobyl'

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

THOUSANDS of people who lived near a nuclear weapons plant in the Pacific northwest region of the United States in the late 1940s are coming to terms with the ugly fact that they were victims of what has now been dubbed "America's Chernobyl".

Special telephone lines have been jammed with callers seeking information since the energy secretary revealed earlier this month that secret releases of radiation from the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, which made plutonium for nuclear weapons, led to widespread exposure.

The government admitted that some infants received doses of 2,900 rads, equivalent to the radiation exposure of natives of the Marshall Islands after a hydrogen bomb test in 1954. One rad is a measure of radiation roughly equivalent to the amount absorbed in a dozen chest X-rays. Nuclear-weapon plant workers in the US are limited to a level of five rads a year.

Official data about radiation emissions at the Hanford plant were released to the public in 1986 after the threat of a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit, but its implications have just been assessed after a two-year study. The government-sponsored report, prepared by a panel of scientists and civilians from the area, found that from 1944 to 1953, the Hanford plant poured 530,000 curies of radioactive iodine into the air, roughly comparable to the amount released in the Chernobyl accident in 1986, and thousands of times greater than the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania in 1979.

Radioactive iodine was released at Hanford when spent reactor fuel rods were chemically dissolved to produce a weapons-grade plutonium. Called I-131, the substance was blown away by the wind and contaminated surround-

ing fields. Those people drinking milk from cows which had eaten contaminated grass were affected by the radioactive iodine, which attacks the thyroid gland.

The inch-thick report found that half the 270,000 residents near by had probably received small doses between 1944 and 1947, the period of greatest emissions. But about 13,500 people received doses of more than 33 rads. About 1,200 people may have received thyroid doses of up to 650 rads, and about a dozen living in a particularly vulnerable downwind site could have had thyroid doses of 2,900 rads.

Papers released by the government show that staff at Hanford were aware of the danger of the radiation releases at the time. A report in March 1943 by the radiation

health and safety chief warned that the emissions "can produce radiation damage", and said: "The theoretical possibility of injury developing 15 years from now poses a serious problem."

The non-governmental Natural Resources Defence Council claims that a deliberate large-scale radiation release from the plant in 1949, intended as an experiment on fall-out patterns, was still classified information. Residents of the affected area, who call themselves "the downwinders", are outraged.

"We trusted the government," said Mary Pengelly, who was brought up near the plant. "We paid too high a price. We were worth more."

She said seven of the nine children in her family had thyroid disease.



An aircraft passing by the sun during yesterday's partial solar eclipse over Honolulu, Hawaii. Over Helsinki, the eclipse was total and thousands of Finns watched the momentary darkening of the sky (AP reports). One spectator described it as "a cosmic light show, equally frightening and fascinating". The light quickly changed from a summer dawn to a dark dusk which lasted about a minute.

OSLO NOTEBOOK by Tony Samstag

Austere summer beauty comes to Europe's coldest spot

Drevsjoe, a Norwegian hamlet, is a farming, skiing and camping centre in a district known as Femund about 150 miles north of Oslo, near the Swedish border.

It had its moment of global fame in the new year of 1987, before the greenhouse effect became fashionable, when the weather station there measured a temperature of -47°C, the coldest in Europe. Unprecedented numbers of foreign journalists visited the place, watched their breath freeze, chatted to the hardy old gent charged with reading the local official thermometer very early each morning, and departed thanking their gods that they lived elsewhere.

What they could not have imagined in those circumstances was the unearthly beauty of Femund in summer, constant winds, frequent drizzle and low temperatures notwithstanding. Most of the Femund region, named for a huge freshwater inland sea at its heart, is a mountainous plateau about 1,500 ft in altitude and covering more than 2,000 square miles. In these austere latitudes marginal

landscapes have evolved that can seem as formally laid out as the grounds of any English stately home: trees elegantly spaced wide apart, attractive paths on a springy carpet of reindeer moss around and under them; lake-shore edges so finely traced as to look manicured, and perhaps a bird or two, the birdsong echoing beguilingly in all that spaciousness as in a recording studio. Such are the splendours of a natural environment poor to the verge of oblivion. Here it is the paucity of species that dictates the beauty of the moment.

Half the population or more of this country goes to places like Drevsjoe at least twice a year: for skiing at Easter, and for the national summer holidays in July. Once there, away from the tatty clusters of camping vans, tents and cabins, the trippers simply vanish into the immensity of the countryside. Even in high holiday season you can travel through Femund for days (indeed, you can die there) and never see another soul. But there will be small herds of free-range domesticated reindeer,

scampering and bounding oddly like dogs; and elk; and the occasional bear. And, whatever you may have heard about acid rain, in the lakes and rivers there will be fish.

Another claim to notoriety for Femund, although little understood by the outside world, is that it is home to the southernmost population of Laplanders, or Sami as they prefer to be known, the indigenous Nordic people, and that it was the southern, sub-Arctic Sami - not, as is often reported, the Arctic populations - who suffered from radioactive contamination after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986. Local reindeer meat, berries and fish, traditional sources of sustenance and income for the Sami, are still being monitored regularly. These things can only be eaten sparingly, and sometimes not at all, a state of affairs likely to continue for generations.

But fish from very large lakes such as Femund itself are safe enough, and the fisherman's co-operative at the tiny port of Elga (Elk creek) reports a bumper catch this year of *sik*, known in English as whitefish or pout. The ten-

man co-operative, the only such in inland Norway, averages 20 tonnes of fish a year, mostly *sik* and char, representing a cash turnover of about £60,000.

The *sik* are especially popular. They are sold fresh, smoked, marinated in several ways, or peppered. The latest variation is *sik-burgers*. Although a recent export drive to Germany failed for complicated reasons of differing national temperaments, the success of the *sik-burger* has featured in national as well as local news headlines.

Not that ten fishermen can hope to survive on £60,000 worth of *sik* alone. In fact, most of the co-operative members are farmers, supplementing their family income, which as a rule is not inconsiderable, from the sparse natural resources of Femund. In the Nordic countries farming often means forestry as well as the more conventional styles of husbandry, plus as many part-time or second jobs as can be scrounged from the local economy, and always huge government subsidies. Norway's agricultural subsidies are the second highest in the

world after Switzerland, and with horrendous import barriers to match. In a damning report last May, the OECD estimated the cost to the Norwegian taxpayer at well over £150 million in 1989, almost double the average for member countries.

As a result, Norwegian food is probably the most expensive in the world, and of a monotony seldom experienced this side of what we used to call the Iron Curtain. This may explain the popularity of the *sik-burger*. It certainly accounts for the rice in the average Norwegian shop which costs nine times the price in Brussels.

Most of the Sami are no longer nomadic, although quite a few continue to use their impervious language, as is their hard-won legal right, and a Sami parliament was set up earlier this year with the theoretical power to influence relevant national legislation. Otherwise, wherever he lives, the average ethnic Norwegian: short days working or hustling, long nights in front of the television or

video, and a pervasive sense of isolation in an impoverished national culture whose proudest expressions are sport and the microwave oven.

On the shore of Drevsjoe lake is Blokksdalen, an open-air Sami folk museum. It is a sprawling, idyllic but haunted place, with about 30 separate exhibits dating from the mid-18th century to the recent past. Most are ranching, farming or residential structures, most often resembling crude heaps of sod or twigs from the outside, ingeniously wrought within, typical of Sami winter settlements. With one exception, they feel as dead as Pompeii.

That exception is a sort of holy relic, a wooden doorway that once framed a hide-out from which resistance fighters operated during the late stages of the second world war. Here, in the heart of Femund, those times are still very much alive. This exhibit is by far the best documented (albeit in the Norwegian language) at Blokksdalen, vivid with old photographs, framed letters and a yellowing pamphlet on a string detailing the short but exciting life of the hide-out.

Maude visit marks first steps to end Peking's isolation

By ANDREW MCEWEN

FRANCIS Maude, minister of state at the Foreign Office, has given a clear indication in an interview with *The Times* that Britain wants to improve relations with China after a year of semi-isolation since the Tiananmen Square massacre.

He will be the first minister from Europe to visit China since the massacre, in June 1989, when he arrives in Peking tomorrow afternoon. Before leaving yesterday, he said Europe should respond to gestures by China and should not isolate it.

Mr Maude's visit does not mark the end of the ban on high-level visits enforced by the European Community. But Britain has been given an exemption by the EC, and the visit could be a step towards ending the ban. Such a move could come in September after a meeting between the Chinese foreign minister and three of his EC counterparts. Mr Maude implied that Britain would favour dropping the ban. British policy has taken into account that a year has passed since the massacre, that there are signs of reform, that hundreds of detainees have been released,

and that Fang Lizhi, the astrophysicist, has been allowed to come to Britain.

"In the light of that we need to be careful not to let China feel that she is isolated. We need to respond to positive moves that they have made while retaining a concern about continuing human rights problems," Mr Maude said.

Human rights groups have been dismayed at the gradual relaxation of measures against Peking because many Chinese students are still in prison. Mr Maude said he planned to remind Peking of continuing Western concern.

Cyril Lin, programme director of the Centre for Modern Chinese Studies at Oxford, yesterday supported Mr Maude's decision to respond to China's gestures. "These are public relations gimmicks. It is quite right to indicate approval that China is making an attempt to respond to the West's concerns. But the question is whether the British government will use this opportunity to convey to China that any significant (improvement of relations) will be contingent on a fun-

damental change of policy in China," Mr Lin said.

However, Mr Maude's visit is not well timed, coming just after a debate in the Lords on legislation to give British passports to 50,000 key Hong Kong people and their families. Peking regards the legislation as a breach of the 1984 Sino-British joint declaration on the future of the colony, which will come under Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The minister will try to persuade the Chinese authorities that the sole aim of the legislation is to increase the confidence of the people of Hong Kong to remain in the colony in the face of mass emigration. Peking, however, is likely to attack the policy again. But London will be looking for the right signals: if Peking's rebuke is fairly mild, and if Mr Maude is received at a high level, London will know that Peking wants an improvement in ties.

Mr Maude's host will be Tian Zengpei, the vice foreign minister, and he will also hold talks with Ji Peng Fei, the director of the Hong Kong and Macao office. But a meeting with Li Peng, the prime minister, will only be granted if the Chinese decide to make a friendly gesture.

While Mr Maude is in China, foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) will be meeting in Jakarta for talks on the latest developments in the Cambodian conflict and the Vietnamese boat people.

Mr Maude will tell Peking that Britain, like the United States, is ending its support for the tripartite resistance coalition which holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations. Britain and the US support the two non-communist components of the coalition while China backs the Khmer Rouge.

● **Diplomatic coup:** China scored a diplomatic victory on Saturday by establishing diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia. The move further weakened the position of Taiwan, which has lost its last foothold in the Arab world.



ARRIVING on horseback, a Mongolian election official brings a ballot box to elderly voters in the hill region of Gachumt, outside the capital, Ulan Bator. Mongolian horsemen travelled miles yesterday to cast their vote in primaries for the first multiparty elections in the world's second oldest socialist state, where the ruling Mongolian Revolutionary party has been in power since 1924 (Catherine Sampson writes from Peking).

The general election will take place on July 29, and yesterday's vote was to decide which candidates will be contesting it. The results of the primaries will not be known until later this week, and recounts and even fresh balloting are expected in some areas. Six opposition parties have registered in a splintered challenge to the communist

party, whose candidates have trekked into the countryside to canvass the votes of the nomads, calling at their circular tents, and discussing democracy and privatisation over a cup of salted tea or fermented mare's milk. Most nomads are conservative in their political views. The communists have embarked on a series of rural reforms which include raising the numbers of livestock that can be privately owned. This is dear to the hearts of the nomads, and their only reservation is that the communists may not be pushing the reforms through quickly enough.

Observers believe that the communists will retain their hold on power but that the opposition will make sufficient advances to gain a voice in the Great Hural and the Little Hural.

Kashmiris find cold comfort in Pakistan haven

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN AMBORA

INDIAN Muslim refugees are arriving in increasing numbers in Pakistan after making perilous journeys through a heavily patrolled no man's land established by the Indian army along the Kashmir border.

Villages and farms have been commandeered and the entire civilian population ordered to leave. Every day more exhausted refugees reach the meagre sanctuary of places like Ambora village, tucked in the mountains just inside Pakistan-controlled territory.

Many arrive in the belief that they will be given weapons and ammunition, but instead find themselves herded into camps where their activities are closely monitored. Pakistan is determined not to be seen to give material support to the Kashmir uprising, which Benazir Bhutto, the prime minister, believes would provoke India into war. The refugees, angry and frustrated, are becoming an increasing political embarrassment as some of Miss Bhutto's hardline opponents accuse her of betraying the "freedom struggle" by refusing to give them arms.

The authorities in "Azad" (free) Kashmir say many refugees are on the point of rebellion as they seek to make contact with guerrilla groups that could supply them with guns and ammunition. "We came to Pakistan expecting to be given the means to fight the Indian occupation," a youth said. "All we get is a tent and some pocket money."

Every refugee in Ambora has risked his life crossing India's two-mile-wide security zone. Ambora has two refugee camps, one for bachelors — most of them from the Kashmir valley — and one for families, where people fill empty days with accounts of Indian atrocities. Many carry terrible wounds and mutilations inflicted, they say, through torture and excessive force.

There are 1,500 young men in the bachelors' camp, located at a disused match factory near Muzaffarabad, the rundown capital of "Azad" Kashmir. Some sleep

on the floor inside the bleak building; most live outside in cheap Pakistani Red Crescent Society tents that do not keep out the monsoon rains now lashing the grass-covered mountains.

The youths receive food, basic medical attention, clothes and pocket money of 50 rupees (£1.25) a month. It costs £12 a month to keep each of them, most of which comes from private donations to a relief fund set up by Miss Bhutto.

Some youths are wanted in India. But most appear to have run away from the Kashmir valley, afraid of being seized by Indian forces, who have unfettered powers of detention. Large numbers of young Kashmiris are in jail, although the number is not known.

The refugees said they had arrived in Pakistan with the intention of joining guerrilla training camps only to find that none existed. "We have no families and no homes any more. What can we do except fight for our freedom?" said one. "A young man is not safe in Kashmir. The Indian army believes we are all terrorists."

The other refugee camp in Ambora, reserved for families, has a more sombre atmosphere. There is no talk of fighting, only of going home. The 479 families, all from border areas, fled when Indian troops started to establish the security corridor and ordered civilians to leave.

Many people were maltreated. The headman of Weebkot village, three miles from the border, held up the stump of his leg saying he had lost his foot after a bayonet was thrust through it. Another showed his mutilated leg, the muscles hacked away by a knife. Somebody else said his father was killed when a soldier hit him in the head with a rifle butt.

"When you talk to the women alone, away from the men, they tell you about being gang raped," a refugee worker says. "For cultural reasons, they can't talk to their families about it, but they will describe their experiences in detail to a stranger."

Tamil rebels cut off Jaffna peninsula

From VUTHA YAPA IN COLOMBO

THE Sri Lankan army was yesterday urgently repairing the causeway at Elephant pass which forms the only link between the Tamil Tiger dominated northern Jaffna peninsula and the southern part of the island. The causeway was badly damaged by Tamil rebels on Saturday, security sources said, because they believed an army offensive was imminent.

At Mannar six soldiers and 30 Tiger rebels were killed on Saturday when the Tigers ambushed an army convoy, according to government sources.

Major-General Denzil

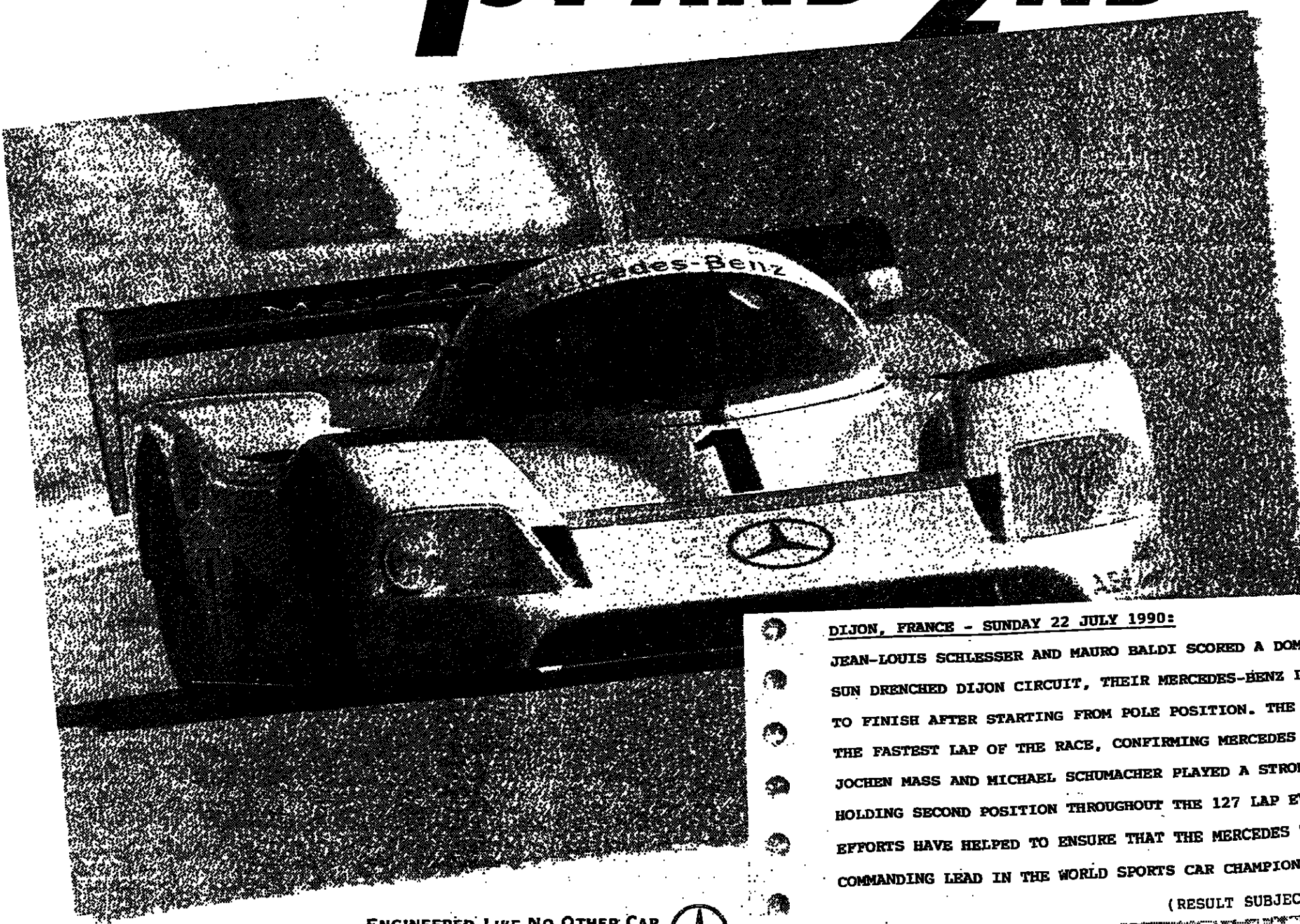
Kobekaduwa, commander in northern Sri Lanka, told the state-controlled *Sunday Observer* newspaper yesterday that the next ten days were crucial in the battle against the Tigers.

The general described witnesses' accounts of "barbarous acts" by the Tigers, including throwing captured government soldiers alive into a tank of blazing oil.

Police have discovered three mass graves at Tirukovil. The remains are believed to be many of the 200 policemen who have been missing since being captured by the rebels in June.

MERCEDES-BENZ

1ST AND 2ND



DIJON, FRANCE - SUNDAY 22 JULY 1990:

JEAN-LOUIS SCHLESSER AND MAURO BALDI SCORED A DOMINANT WIN AT THE SUN DRENCHED DIJON CIRCUIT, THEIR MERCEDES-BENZ LEADING FROM START TO FINISH AFTER STARTING FROM POLE POSITION. THE WINNING CAR SET THE FASTEST LAP OF THE RACE, CONFIRMING MERCEDES SUPERIORITY. JOCHEN MASS AND MICHAEL SCHUMACHER PLAYED A STRONG SUPPORTING ROLE, HOLDING SECOND POSITION THROUGHOUT THE 127 LAP EVENT, AND THEIR EFFORTS HAVE HELPED TO ENSURE THAT THE MERCEDES TEAM NOW ENJOYS A COMMANDING LEAD IN THE WORLD SPORTS CAR CHAMPIONSHIP.

(RESULT SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION)

ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR
IN THE WORLD

Thatcherism redefined

Ronald Butt

Surveying the furrows etched by successive crises on the face of the government's reputation for political competence, Mrs Thatcher can take no comfort from the reflection of the Fribank character who mused: "I suppose when there's no more room for another crow's foot, one attains a kind of peace." It is not simply that in politics there always is room. The trouble is that the government faces stresses and strains ahead which could make it very hard for it to present to the voters a countenance that is politically prepossessing.

Two dangers are pre-eminent. The first is inflation and its economic consequences. On the speed with which inflation can be subdued depend not only the cost of living and of mortgages but the government's chances of demonstrating before the election that it has the means and the will to begin remedying the accumulation of grievances about the condition of the public services, from hospitals and community care to transport.

It is not simply that inflation is still rising and that it is unlikely, as John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Tory backbenchers last week, to turn down until next year, which means that interest rates cannot be reduced until then. Because of public sector overspending (for which the consequences of the poll tax are in large part responsible) the government's financial surplus has been shrinking so fast that by the end of this year it could become a deficit.

This does not only mean the end for the time being of the government's pride in redeeming public debt. It will also require much tighter control over public spending, and Mr Major warned his backbenchers that the Treasury's current round of negotiations with spending departments will be the hardest for several years.

He is, of course, absolutely right to make the conquest of inflation his priority. Without that, the stability of the economy, which was Mrs Thatcher's principal achievement, would be destroyed. Yet the potential danger which will arise from frustrating the demand for improved public services has to be faced, and that is fully recognised by many in the cabinet, including Douglas Hurd and Kenneth Baker.

It is not that any ministers who take this view would support the idea of raising taxes to pay for public spending. That would be inimical to economic stability. Their position is that the priority for the next stage of Tory government should be the allocation of available resources to improve the efficiency and well-being of the nation. That is a position with which both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Major are in broad sympathy. It is the non-availability of such resources that represents the most immediate danger for the government.

On the priority to be given to beating back inflation there is now no difference of opinion in the cabinet, and Mrs Thatcher seems to accept that public spending should have a priority over further tax relief once a choice is again possible. But, as the next election draws near, much depends for the government on how unambiguously clear it can make it that this is, indeed, its position.

The second and very different danger ahead for the Tories is Europe. The broad base of the Conservative party is pro-Europe. The overwhelming backbench support for getting rid of Mr Ridley established that. The Tory majority supports the single market and greater co-operation in foreign policy. But it has two other concerns. One is to preserve political accountability to the national majority through Parliament at Westminster and not to have it undermined by federalism. The other is to prevent the kind of economic and monetary union which leads to backdoor political federalism.

It is to avoid these dangers that Mr Hurd and Mr Major set about their strategy (including the "hard" ECU proposal) to dissuade the other EC states from embarking on a full-blown monetary union which Britain would either have to join or live outside in a harsher climate. It is a search for a middle way, and again Mrs Thatcher supports them. But what if, as some other cabinet ministers gloomily wonder, there is no middle way available? What if the other Community states cannot be persuaded?

Mr Hurd and his friends are as opposed as Mrs Thatcher is to federalism. They know it would not be acceptable to either party in Britain or to the national majority. But they also believe that there can be no turning back from Europe. If next year they fail to sell their middle way to their European colleagues, they and the Tory Party will face an alarming dilemma. (It will be of little comfort that the same is true for Labour.)

Some ministers and MPs who already fear that the Hurd-Major middle way might mean a slow-motion slide towards economic and political union would in the end choose to oppose membership of a full-blown EMU. The Heathite minority would, of course, rush to embrace it. But what would the Hurd-Major majority, of which Mrs Thatcher is a part, do? Would the Tory centre hold? That is the essential question no one can answer. It may not arise, but if it does, the risk to party unity will be real.

But no such risk seems to beset the new synthesis of cabinet opinion on economic policy. It is a mutation of Thatcherism, embracing the old anti-inflation priority but adapted to meet new challenges. It may not please those who interpret "no turning back" in terms of dogmatic rigidities, but it is the only way forward from where we are now.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Last week the findings of yet another survey of national behaviour were released. One learned that East Midlands are the most likely to own a video recorder; and that people are healthier in East Anglia than in the north-west, where chances of owning a car are diminished.

I am a junkie for facts like these. Yet, as with Chinese meals, one is never satisfied for long. Within hours I need more. What kind of cars do they prefer in East Anglia? In which part of Britain did the Morris Marina sell best? How do Austin Allegro drivers vote? It is not so much the large issues which intrigue me, but all those minor details which anecdotal evidence cannot supply, and the awkward little questions about our countrymen that we are too polite to ask...

1. What proportion of people can roll their tongues? Can Mrs Thatcher? And how many are without earlobes?

2. How many people take home the unused soap, shower gel, shower caps, coffee sachets and tea bags provided in hotels? Of these, how many never in fact use them?

3. What percentages would a) often, b) sometimes, or c) never consider using a teabag a second time? How many still warm the pot? How are these groups distributed between the political parties? And is there any overlap between those voting Tory and those who leave used teabags in the sink?

4. How many people eat the scaly part of the fish? Custard skin? Skin on boiled milk? And how is the practice of eating chicken wings with your fingers distributed between the social classes?

5. "Now Wash Your Hands" - what proportion does, even when nobody is looking?

6. How many people wear socks in bed? What is the average length of time between changing socks? Underwear? Sheets? How many still use nylon sheets?

7. Do any men at all still wear nylon underpants? What is the proportion of boxer shorts to Y-fronts? How many men a) dye their hair, b) are circumcised, c) wet-shave against the beard?

8. What proportion of the population have their own teeth? Of those with false teeth, how many read the advertisements on the back of bus tickets? How many women with false teeth and hairnets read the advertisements on bus tickets?

9. Are the number of those not irritated by bleaching watches at concerts large enough to be statistically significant? How many people readily talk to Jehovah's Witnesses at the door?

10. How many households make use of those knitted toilet roll covers? How many prefer Izal? Why?

11. Does anybody, apart from me, talk out loud to himself when alone? What proportion of the British would never talk to a plant?

12. What percentage of men have hairy chests? What percentage of men find it impossible to steer supermarket trolleys? Do men with hairy chests tend to be better at steering trolleys?

13. How many people cut their toenails in the bath? Of these, how many forget to remove the clippings? What proportion of households have avocado bathroom suites? Do people switch to plastic baths by mistake or under duress? Of every 10 citizens, how many would a) always, b) sometimes, c) never clean the tide-mark off the bath after bathing?

14. Is it only my mother who drowns out the noise in the loo by leaving a tap running, or pulling the chain early - or do other women do this? How many and in which age groups?

15. How many people are offended by a) hairy backs, b) furry ears, c) luxuriant nostril hairs? How many of those thus afflicted are seriously bothered about the offence they give?

16. And, finally, just this: we all know that the most common number of children in a family is two; the most common hair colour is brown; and that the family is likely to eat cornflakes, own a Vauxhall Cavalier and advocate the return of the death penalty. But what proportion of families display all these characteristics at once? I should like to shake their hands, and ask about Izal.

Charles Bremner in New York reports on Nixon's rehabilitation as Reagan takes a dive

Tricky Dicky fills the hero vacuum

A new T-shirt has appeared on America's streets. It features that saturnine old profile and the slogan "Dick Nixon is back". Some teenage wearers, born since Watergate, may be confusing him with Dick Tracy, but the mere existence of the shirts underlines Nixon's rehabilitation, 17 years after his disgrace.

Mr Nixon of course regained the esteem of the outside world and the foreign policy establishment some time ago. With their greater cynicism, non-Americans had always seen him as at least partially a victim of political chicanery. For America at large, the moment of absolution came when President Bush stood with Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan on the steps of the new Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace at Yorba Linda on Thursday and hailed him as a statesman and peacemaker.

As Watergate has receded to the realm of nostalgia, Americans talk these days in terms close to affection for the once reviled Tricky Dicky. The new *Zeitgeist* has much to do with it. A few years ago, Mr Nixon stood for everything America wanted to forget, the time of troubles from Vietnam

through Watergate and oil shortages to Jimmy Carter's gloom and the Tehran hostage crisis. It preferred the shining absolutes of Reaganism. Now the wheel has turned, and the country resents the moneyed elite installed by the mink-coat Republicans.

Dick Nixon, the man who once boasted of his wife's "good Republican cloth coat", was a middle-class populist who worked with a Democratic Congress. Though a conservative by ideology, he is now being remembered as a president who was in many respects in tune with his liberal times. Two decades on, it has escaped no one that another Republican resident of the White House seems to be striving for just that role. But Mr Bush is being reminded that Mr Nixon did not endear himself to anyone by going along with Congress on selected liberal causes while bashing the Democrats and the young on the subjects of flag and country.

While bands played and balloons soared outside the new Nixon shrine on Thursday, Ron Ziegler, his former spokesman, joined H.R. Haldeman, the old White House aide, in reflecting on the courage of their boss. There

were times, Mr Ziegler said, when "it would have been easy to walk into the ocean with a bottle of Chivas under your arm. But he didn't." By current definition, that was true heroism.

Mr Nixon's return to favour is fuel for those many Americans who are lamenting the absence of heroes to inspire the young. When Nelson Mandela visited America last month, columnists contrasted his nobility with the current pantheon, from Ninja Turtles to Oliver North and Indiana Jones. With Mr Reagan now tarnished, not one politician makes the list.

But there is nothing new in this. The historian Daniel Boorstin noted 25 years ago that America revered only two true folk heroes, George Washington and Davy Crockett. Washington is still intact but Crockett has fallen victim to revision. According to the recently found diary of a Mexican officer, the frontiersman did not fight to the death at the Alamo but hid under a bed there claiming to be a tourist (Texans are clinging to the John Wayne version). More recently, the magic has been drained from such legends as John Kennedy, Martin Luther King and the Cincinnati baseball star Pete Rose,

who was jailed last Thursday for tax fraud.

Americans, like Australians, have always enjoyed dismantling their heroes and making champions of their underdogs. The process was well illustrated in Tom Wolfe's *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, the standard text on New York manners in the gilded Eighties. "It's perverse," notes Sherman McCoy, the luckless protagonist, at a society dinner party after his exposure as a hit-and-run driver. "Two weeks ago, these same people froze me out. Now I'm smeared across every newspaper and they can't get enough of me."

A run-in with the law is rarely a hindrance to hero status; it is often the route to it. Since he was arrested in the act of smoking crack, Mayor Marion Barry of Washington has been elevated to martyrdom by many of his townspeople. In New York, the alleged rapists of the Central Park jogger have their crowds of admirers chanting outside the courtroom. Oliver North would probably have enjoyed no more than the standard 15 minutes of notoriety had he not been picked as scapegoat and sent to the dock. On Friday, Colonel North welcomed the ap-

peal court ruling clearing him of most of his Iran-Contra convictions with the forbearance and choir boy-warrior smile of the "national hero" that Mr Reagan once proclaimed him to be. On television, it was easy to spot the elderly prosecutors scurrying angrily past without a word.

Perhaps the Nixon revival would have been faster had he been convicted of something, like Colonel North. His re-emergence as anti-hero took time because he fell from so high. But more recent fallen stars are being converted to hero status almost overnight. It took only two months of public humiliation to transform Donald Trump from the role of admitted titan of the Eighties to victim-hero of the sensitive Nineties. The gloating has stopped and according to the current wisdom around New York, Mr Trump has emerged a worthy person.

As the revisionists now heap scorn on the so-recently loved Mr Reagan and many Republicans rush to distance themselves from the scandals bequeathed by his administration, Mr Nixon can relish the truth of one old American adage: Nice guys finish last.

The shameful spectacle of a blow above the belt

The thing about a circle is that if you keep going round it in the same direction, you inevitably return to where you started. It took a lot of hard work, disappointment, anger and throat lozenges to convince Parliament that the employment of women and children as coalminers ought to be stopped; it was eventually ended in 1842, largely through the work of Lord Shaftesbury.

Now, following an advertisement for "young people aged 18 and over" to work at the coalface, British Coal has received a number of applications for the jobs from young ladies; suitable candidates, after a successful medical examination, will shortly be winched down into the pits. 148 years after Shaftesbury's task was done, (it is almost eerie to realise that for this notable advance in civilisation, Shaftesbury's Mines Act had to be repealed.)

Very well, we shall have female coalminers, and after a time we shall cease to think them odd, though what Lord Shaftesbury might think is another matter. But assuredly I at least shall never cease to wonder at the thought of women prizefighters.

Perhaps you did not know that there were any women prizefighters; I certainly didn't. I discovered the fact from a vivid article by Glynis Roberts in a recent *Sunday Telegraph*. Listen to this: "American fighters usually wear glassibre breast plates. Not Sue Atkins, who believes them to be more dangerous to the wearer if they split, than a blow to the soft tissue itself which, though vulnerable, will yield."

I'll say it will yield; it's supposed to, after all. I don't want to be descriptive, let alone indelicate, much less still anecdotal, but I can say, and I do, that by the end of the article I needed a glass of something stronger than milk. Mark.

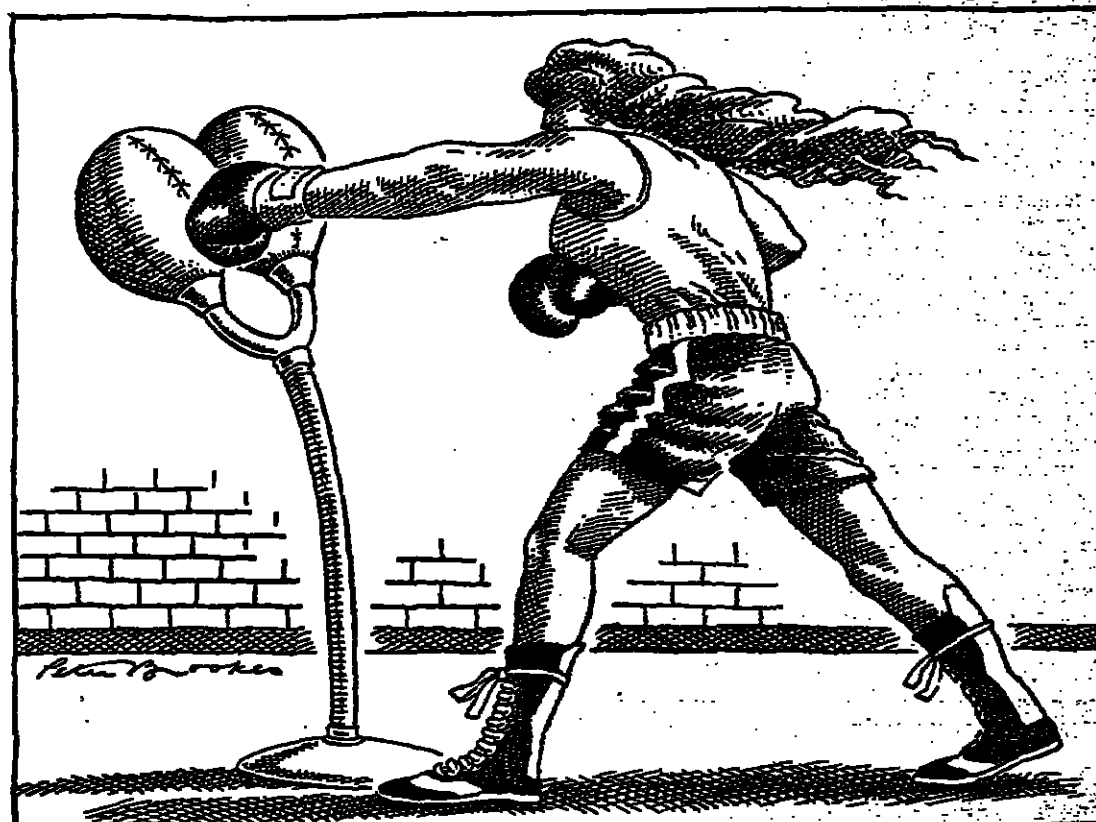
...no woman purposefully targets another's breasts when the object is to win a match, by knocking her senseless... one hundred men paid £3 each to watch the two girl contenders... Some girls went up North... what is called the 'tough girls' circuit... fighting, wrestling, kicking... often, less, Atkins has fought topless opponents just to get a fight, but she herself will not strip off... once, sitting in a bar, she

accepted a fight from a girl on the next stool... she was 6ft 2in tall and weighed 11 stone. The British girl came away with some bad bruising and a headache but a lesson in life... And that is the whole point of boxing, she says... that it is real.

There was an American novel called *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* It was set in the years of the Depression, and based on what was called "marathon dancing" in which the dancers who were still moving when the others had given up or collapsed won a cash prize. At much the same time, women were induced to wrestle with one another in a ring a foot deep in mud. But these people were living in financial despair; they had no jobs and no hopes of any, and such repellent practices at least offered them a chance of winning a substantial sum of money.

No such constraint is suffered by Ms Atkins and her fellow prizefighters. Nor, manifestly, do they feel in any way oppressed or degraded; they want to knock other women senseless not because they are starving, but simply because they enjoy the experience, because "it is real", because (in Sue Atkins' case) "She likes to call herself 'hard... and one of the lads'". (One obvious explanation is conclusively ruled out by Glynis Roberts: these women are not butch lesbians, or any other kind of lesbians.)

Now I think that this is about as disgusting a notion as I have heard for many a long day, and I also think that the women who take part in it, sexually normal though they be, are truly denatured. The women coalminers, after all, are not going back into the conditions which ruled in our mines before 1842; their labour will be demanding, but - with so much of the work today being done by machinery - not brutalising. The women



Bernard Levin enters the ring against sexual equality's ultimate barbarism: the 'hard' world of female boxing

fighters, whether they wear glassibre breast protectors or not, are in a category entirely different. But my mere assertion is not enough, nor is an appeal to my feelings; why is the idea of women slugging it out over eight rounds before a crowd so sordid?

Well, male boxing is pretty sordid, too, at least nowadays. Among my childhood heroes were men like Len Harvey and Tommy Farr (who went the distance with Joe Louis) - real boxers, who relied on their skill, their speed, their cunning, their intelligence. Since the Brown Bomber, I don't think there has been a world heavyweight champion you would allow to walk your dog, and that goes for the contenders, too. Today, the top weight is fought out by two huge Neanderthal lumps, hashing each other in slow motion until one falls over. (Yes, I know Frank Bruno is not a Neanderthal lump but a true

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gentleman, and a witty one too. But that is the point: he has no business in a ring with Things like Tyson, and if he tries it once too often he will emerge with his brains turned to gush soup.)

Still, why do some men, including me, always open a door for a lady, give her our seat on a bus, pick up something she has dropped, refrain from swearing in her presence? Skin-deep, you may say; but these gestures denote instincts, and the deepest instinct here is the one most central to the argument: The Almighty might have made men and women identical, and their roles in procreation likewise. But he didn't; he differentiated the sexes in many ways, but one was crucial. It was given only to women to bear and suckle children, and I know of no evolutionary development which has yet issued in women growing glassibre breast plates.

It is no answer to say that many women do not want children and have no interest in procreation. I certainly would not argue that such women are betraying their sex, are unfeminine, or wasting their lives. But their bodies, and much more than their bodies, are different from men's, and that would remain true even if they all insisted on double mastectomies.

That would solve the glassibre argument, but nothing else. For any woman to use her body in a way which invites, *pace* Ms Atkins' logic, the battering of her breasts, signals something far more deeply shocking than the inevitable bloody surroundings and slugging it takes place. For here the sexes meet; what is the only part of the body, in male boxing, which may not be hit? Testicles are specific to men, as milk-giving breasts are to women; what use they are put to, if any, makes no difference to that overwhelmingly significant truth.

Women kill in wars, drive buses, run huge businesses, become prime ministers or bishops; why, then, should they not beat each other to pulp in the boxing ring? Because creation, or evolution, built their bodies, and the purpose of their bodies, differently from those of men. Let Sue Atkins and her kind wait until men give suck, and only then put on the gloves.

A long-standing member. The pro-Thatcherite group intended to discuss radical new proposals for the election manifesto; in the event, it was much more light-hearted. Neil Hamilton, MP for Tatton, delivered a moving appeal to Lilley in German, while the new trade and industry secretary responded in French. Hamilton says: "I also wrote him a congratulatory letter in German, but the sentiment was thin when I had to have it translated for him. I thought all new ministers now had to pass a German test before they were appointed."

Denham blues

As predicted here when the House of Lords threw out the War Crimes Bill, the chief government whip in the upper house, Lord Denham, will be dropped in Mrs Thatcher's reshuffle today. Denham was warned that although it was theoretically a free vote, his job was on the line if he did not rally Tory peers behind the measure. He failed, by 207 votes to 74, and his misery was compounded last week when the government lost a key amendment on the Broadcasting Bill.

Denham's departure, together with that of Lord Trefgarne, who accepted a censure motion last week over pub landlord compensation, will leave the government seriously short of talented working peers. Lord Belstead, leader of the upper house, is increasingly concerned at the failure to attract young high flyers from the City into ministerial posts. Those most likely to benefit from the reshuffle are said to include Lord Heskestad, Lady Blanch, Lord Brabazon and Lord Arian.

Tough talk from all sides

The prospect of Norman Tebbit and Nelson Mandela sharing a platform to talk about economic sanctions in front of an audience of South Africa's leading businessmen is surely one to savour. Tebbit will be in South Africa in September - his first visit for 30 years - and, as befits a Thatcherite trusty and former Tory party chairman, is expected to have unofficial talks with President de Klerk and some of his senior colleagues. He has also accepted an invitation to make the keynote speech to the Institute of Directors' annual conference in Johannesburg. The Institute, anxious to know if the ANC is having second thoughts on sanctions and its plans to nationalise the country's mines and banks, is also discussing whether to invite Mandela.

Unperturbed by the row in Britain over Tebbit's "cricket test", which generated considerable publicity in cricket-loving South Africa, Brian Hawksworth, the institute chairman, says: "Norman Tebbit is a formidable politician and successful businessman. His Thatcherite views on the free market are of great interest to us, and we expect him to put them forward in a forthright manner that will stimulate considerable debate, particularly among the black population." An understatement, to say the least, for the decision to invite Tebbit has already sparked controversy among the few black members of the 1,300-strong institute.

Tebbit, who describes the three-week trip as a holiday, says calmly: "Sometimes people find

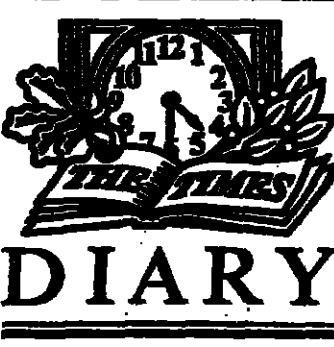
perfectly normal views controversial. I have not made up my mind what I'm going to say." Perhaps, given his penchant for stirring up controversy over cricket, he could urge the game's international authorities to welcome the Springboks back into the fold.

Enoch's gospel

Now denied a voice in the Commons and apparently shunning elevation to the House of Lords, Enoch Powell has turned his gaze heavenward. For 18 years he has been studying the Gospel of St Matthew in its original Greek and working on a line-by-line analysis of the greatest story ever told. It is now complete, and he hopes it will soon be



published, under the title *The Evolution of the Gospel*. Powell being Powell, he challenges the accepted wisdom in at least one area. Most biblical scholars believe that the Gospel according to Mark was the first to be written; Powell is convinced, however, that Matthew's account predated those of Mark, Luke and John by several decades.



Unfortunately for Powell, he did not seek a publisher's commission and submitted the manuscript on spec to Cambridge University Press. "It's a meaty book which challenges the prevailing view," says Alex Wright, CUP's religious books editor. "It is now going through the normal vetting procedure and is being assessed for publication. We require at least two favourable reports from leading scholars before we decide."

Powell, while admitting to some nervousness, says: "If, as I hope, it is published, it will be the most substantial of my publications in volume." Having pored over yellowed texts and dog-eared ancient Greek dictionaries for so long, Powell now has to wait to find out if his manuscript is a hit or a miss.

Dancing back

Impresario Victor Hochhauser is celebrating his return to favour with the Soviet leadership by bringing one of the Soviet Union's most famous dance troupes to London for the first time in 16 years. Hochhauser fell out with Brezhnev by allowing the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich to stay at his London home when the

Kremlin demanded that he return to Russia. All has now been forgiven and Hochhauser has been asked by Moscow to return to his first love: bringing Russian arts to Britain. A season at the Royal Festival Hall by the Lezginka company from Dagestan, starting on Wednesday, is the first fruit. "They are one of the most exciting companies in the world," he says - and he should know as it was he who brought the Bolshoi and Kirov ballets to Covent Garden in the 1960s and 1970s.

"Now I'm back on speaking terms after all this time I'm making the most of it and have plans for other leading Soviet companies to visit London in the autumn," says Hochhauser. Although his rehabilitation is complete - he was at Rostropovich's triumphant concert return in Moscow earlier this year - he has still not met Gorbachev, though he has met Raisa. What impression did she make? Ever the diplomat, Hochhauser replied: "She's a very well-dressed woman."

Admirers of Nirad Chaudhuri who read his piece on this page on Saturday will have been astonished at the phenomenal knowledge of European history, literature and philosophy of someone born and brought up in rural Bengal. Equally astonishing, his incisive thought hardly betrays his 92 years and eight months. Letters apart, has anyone older ever written for The Times?

Tongue-tied

Peter Lilley's surprise promotion to succeed Nicholas Ridley was the cause of great celebration at the end-of-term dinner of the No Turning Back Group of Tory MPs, of which he is



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AN ACT OF CENSORSHIP

A Pakistani film which shows Salman Rushdie being struck down by a divine thunderbolt after he has tortured and killed Muslims who were trying to murder him has been banned from public cinemas in this country. Muslims have complained bitterly and with some justice that this represents a double standard, for their efforts to use the law to ban Mr Rushdie's book *The Satanic Verses* came to nothing.

There are more curious riddles even than this one. When pro-Iranian fanatics openly called for the death of Mr Rushdie for blasphemy and heresy, and demonstrated with posters bearing the words "Kill Rushdie", the Director of Public Prosecutions failed to act for "lack of evidence" — a decision as surprising to the troublemakers as to the majority of British citizens. On Saturday the British Board of Film Classification — the latest euphemism for the censor — decided on police advice to deny *International Guerrillas* distribution rights on the grounds that the film could be a criminal libel on Mr Rushdie.

Is it the job of the board to suppress the film on the grounds of possible libel, even if it is a criminal one (which in a most uncertain area of law could not be definite until a jury had said so)? Mr Rushdie himself has let it be known through his spokeswoman that he is in favour of the film being distributed on the grounds of freedom of expression, and is alive to the charge that a ban would involve dual standards. Mr Rushdie reserves the right to sue for defamation but argues against prior restraint. The board should have taken the same line: Mr Rushdie does not want or need its protection.

If the case ever came to court it would provoke some interesting legal arguments. At the heart of Mr Rushdie's own defence of *The Satanic Verses* is the plea that it is a work of fiction. "The use of fiction was a way of

creating the sort of distance from actuality that I felt would prevent offence from being taken," he wrote in his essay *In Good Faith*, adding that the most offensive passages to Muslims were merely part of one character's dreams. "The purpose of the book is not to suggest that the Koran is written by the devil."

Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. The distributors will argue in turn that a film which shows Mr Rushdie slitting the throats of good Muslims or, more horrid torture still, forcing them to listen to tapes of *The Satanic Verses*, should also be construed as fiction. Comically lurid extracts from the film shown on BBC's *Newsnight* and seen by millions would tend to suggest the work lacks verisimilitude. In any case a ban will mean that millions, not a few thousands, will want to see what is now a notorious film. Censorship always backfires. Video pirates will satisfy the market's insatiable demand whatever the law says. Private clubs may still lawfully show the video; they will do a good trade.

Muslims are naturally aggrieved at what they consider to be the dual standards of British justice. The High Court recently ruled that the English law of blasphemy does not apply to non-Christian religions, saying it was for Parliament alone to extend the limits of the offence by statute. Dr Syed Pasha of the Union of Muslim Organisations puts his side's case in a nutshell: "This film was shot in the first place because of the frustration of the Muslim people who want the book banned. If the authorities refuse to withdraw the book, they should also refuse to withdraw the film."

Voltaire's dictum that "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it", often makes bad law, but in this instance it would have been much better for the censor to err on the side of freedom of speech, and allow Mr Rushdie to look to his own defence.

TO LABOUR'S CREDIT

Labour is about to announce the details of its alternative to the poll tax, a return to property-based taxation — rating — with the edges smoothed. Should Labour form the next government, it will thus end one of the oddest and most gratuitously costly episodes in recent political history. The tragedy will be that, having made a mistake, and almost induced Labour to go with it down the path of spurious popularity in local taxation, it was the Conservatives that lacked the courage to rethink and come to a fresh conclusion.

Labour also knows that by abolishing the poll tax and reverting to a local tax basically progressive in its incidence, it will gain a substantial tax boon. A Labour government's public spending plans will benefit from being free to end the enormous subsidy to local government, more than £3 billion, which Mr Patten found himself forcing his colleagues to extract last week from the Treasury. Never has the august department been taken so comprehensively to the cleaners by political necessity: transparently to keep the community charge as low as possible in the next year, pre-election year, as well as to give the tax an appearance of greater "fairness". Such "transitional" subsidies are notoriously addictive. As long as the regressive poll tax is in place, the Treasury will be expected each year to bail out its millions of losers, now approaching a third of all payers. Such political habits are virtually impossible to kick.

What must now twist the knife in the Tory soul is that Labour can present itself as the party of local government accountability: one of the chief reasons for introducing the poll tax in the first place. By ending capping, profligate Labour councils will have to confront their own electors, presumably all of whom will be expected to bear some rates burden explicitly each year. Since the Tories have been forced to abandon accountability as a strong selling point of their tax — with up to 80 per cent of local spending now coming from the centre — Labour owes to its supporters in this matter at least to indicate what guarantees it offers in place of capping to encourage the efficiency and economy which many Labour councils seem to eschew as a sign of their socialist virility.

A policy from Labour on local finance which ignored what was, after all, the reason for the

poll tax saga would be irresponsible, and undo the credit the party deserves for its courage in returning to the rates. The "financially responsible" Labour Party must know that financially irresponsible local Labour parties are its chief electoral embarrassment. The Tory chairman, Kenneth Baker, rather than harp on about the delights of poll tax, would do better to hit home at the continued inanities of Liverpool and Camden and Hackney, about which Neil Kinnock seems blithely apathetic. A defect of the rating system was that too many Labour electors paid their rates indirectly, hidden in council house rents and were thus protected from seeing the full impact of local extravagance. What will Labour do about this?

Labour's proposals also represent a defeat for the idea of a local income tax, whose main merit was its patent respect for ability to pay. John Smith, the shadow Chancellor and pillar of fiscal respectability, saw this as incompatible with central control of income tax levels. No Treasury would ever allow local councils full discretion over income tax, and would have had to "nationalise" the tax level much as the Tories have had to nationalise poll tax levels through the crude vehicle of capping. Labour's rates will be sensitive to income, but only through low-income rebates based on welfare status.

The Tory case for abolishing rates was the unfairness of charging an elderly widow living alone in a large house — perhaps her family home for many years — the same as the family of young earning adults next door. Although such a tax on living space can hardly be regarded as inherently unjust, it was certainly regarded as unfair by those who lost under it.

This unfairness will remain a bone of contention and Labour must show how to respond to it, not by capital value rating but by reverting, again with courage, to some concept of imputed rent, revalued periodically and gradually on a locally assessed basis. There also needs to be a reconsideration of the assessment of illiquid savings for rebate purposes. The title "fair rates" by which Labour wants its proposals to be known must not be as dishonest as is the slogan "fair poll tax". No tax system is ever either fair or perfect. This wretched episode must be put away and sanity restored. Labour, in this respect, deserves credit.

PLAYING THEIR GAME

The taking of Western hostages in Lebanon is a game of cat and mouse. Part of the game is the regular perpetration of rumours of release. The groups which take hostages, and political allies who hope to profit from this practice, have discovered how easy it is to manipulate the Western media in order to sustain pressure for ransom and thus maintain the price. A forgotten hostage may as well not exist and is a diminishing asset. There is no simpler way of reviving interest than by starting the circulation of stories that a hostage has been killed, has been moved, has been seen, or may even soon be set free.

A widely publicised report on July 7 led to speculation about the freeing of Brian Keenan, the Irish-born teacher kidnapped by Islamic extremists more than four years ago. There has never been any word from the kidnappers themselves, either when Mr Keenan was abducted or when rumours about his release began this month's wild goose chase by journalists and diplomats. Adrian McDaid, Ireland's special envoy, waited anxiously for a sign in his Beirut hotel. It never came. Scores of journalists who rushed to Syria and Cyprus have now returned home. A rumour is now circulating that Mr Keenan's "release" may take place "in one or two weeks...maybe".

Attention has since turned to what went wrong. The theories are numerous and impossible to prove. Syria, which has played a leading role in previous releases of foreign hostages, has blamed the intensification of the Israeli air raids on guerrilla bases of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah in southern Lebanon for "complicating" efforts to win the release of one

of the 15 foreigners held in Beirut. But Syria has its own interests in this matter and is not averse to using any excuse to further them.

The truth is that nobody but those controlling the lives of the captives knows anything about their whereabouts, state of health or prospects of freedom. The only reliable reports about them have come from former captives.

The only way of countering this exploitation is for the West to do an uncharacteristic thing, to ignore any and every rumour unsubstantiated by some reasonably reliable source. Publicity is the not just the oxygen of terror. In this case, it is a crude exercise in upping a price. Rumour-mongering frustrates and distresses the families of those who are being held and works to the benefit of those who hold them. It is devoid of justification and contributes to perpetuate the evil every bit as much as does the much-deplored paying of ransoms.

Publicity for rumours increases the status of groups such as Hezbollah and grants them a legitimacy in the eyes of their own rivals, which encourages their rivals to engage in the same murderous game. Because the rumour about Mr Keenan emanated from Iran's official news agency journalists ascribed to it unusual significance. They were duped. Not only should governments refuse to negotiate with kidnappers, but they — and newspapers and broadcasters — should stand well back from this web of deceit. The media in should adopt a self-denying ordinance, not to report rumours, gossip and unfounded leaks about hostages, because to do so makes it the accomplice of the world's number one enemy.

Drawbacks to structure of the EC

From Mr Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East (Conservative)

Sir, In his article ("Rise to the challenge or retire to the doghouse" July 18), EC Commissioner Leon Brittan made three points which I think require further clarification.

First he states that the growing German market provides a unique trading opportunity for other member states. Last year the UK had a deficit in manufactured trade with Germany of over £9.6 billion and our exports to Germany were less than half our imports from Germany. Of course it could be argued that this was the fault of inefficient British industry and a lack of enterprise, but Sir Leon must surely be aware of the massive problems faced by UK industries seeking to overcome the complex mass of bureaucratic and other restrictions in entering the German market.

Second, he argues that the German market had been "opened up" for British insurance companies. The two "free trade" Commission directives for insurance provide no such thing. In non-life insurance, the "freedom" is for "large risks" but not for "mass risks", which are the bulk of the insurance market.

He will also know of the "cumulative rule" which permits a nation to exclude insurance trade if it believes that the same service can be provided by its own borders. In life insurance, the "freedom" will be only in respect of cases where an individual initiates an enquiry from a foreign company "on his own initiative".

As a director of an international insurance company which operates in many parts of the world, I can assure Sir Leon that the Japanese and USA market is infinitely easier to breach than that of Germany — it is the only country in the world where we have had, effectively, to give up and transfer our business to an agency.

As regards the dynamic but controlled effectiveness of the EC Commission, Sir Leon might perhaps explain why the Commission is now exercising the power to send inspectors into the private offices of company directors in the UK, and to inspect even private

bank accounts, solely as part of their information-gathering activities, and not because any offence or crime is even suspected. These powers stem from a series of so-called "Council Regulations".

Finally he calls for "improved procedures" for scrutinising Community directives by Parliament. He must surely know that even if every one of our MPs in London voted against every directive, this could not prevent in any way the mass of proposals now being presented to the Council of Ministers for decision by majority vote.

Yours sincerely,
TEDDY TAYLOR
(Secretary, European Reform Group),
House of Commons,
July 20.

From Mr Donald King

Sir, In this country, civil servants may make proposals to ministers. If the proposals become government policy they are promoted by politicians. The civil servants take no overt and public part. The European Commissioners, however, not only put proposals to the Council of Ministers — they actively canvass the proposals; and they are, in fact, unelected politicians. Sir Leon Brittan's article was a political article; and when M Delors addressed the TUC that was a political act.

The central structure of the European Community is, in my view, defective because it is undemocratic. There is no adequate means, at Community level, of explaining and justifying Brussels policies to the people of Europe, no means of adequately debating them in public and no means by which a European voter can feel that his or her vote counts in Brussels. Instead, we have a stream of detailed legislation from Brussels about which ordinary people cannot form even the most general idea and which overwhelms Parliament and, no doubt, overwhelms other elected assemblies in Europe.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD KING,
Greenways, Cray Road,
Crockenhill,
Swanley, Kent,
July 18.

St Helena's loss

From Lord Shackleton, FRS, and others

Sir, Your report (July 6) of departmental mishandling resulting in expenditure of £57 million for the construction of a new ship for the St Helena maritime service serves to remind us of the plight of this historic Atlantic island. The loss of taxpayers' funds on this scale is all the more tragic since it could have been so well spent in many other ways for the benefit of the islanders.

All post-war governments have neglected this isolated British community. It took the impending arrival of the Duke of York in 1984 to settle the debate finally which had been going on for more than 20 years about the desirability of opening the first secondary school. But the question of an airstrip has been discussed for

even longer and still continues, and something adequate could have been provided for a fraction of £57 million. The island has no proper port and its obvious interest for French and British tourists has never been exploited. It is not generally remembered that King George VI gave Longwood, the area of Napoleon's last home, to France in 1946. The island was, we believe, the first overseas territory that the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, ever visited.

We hope that the present able and energetic Minister of Overseas Development will fulfil effectively our obligations towards this famous colonial outpost. Yours faithfully,
SHACKLETON,
GREENHILL OF HARROW,
BUXTON,
House of Lords,
July 17.

Mother tongue

From Dr Michael Hughes

Sir, Your report on the latest Regional Trends (July 19) contains the amazing statement that Scottish girls achieve the best results in GCSE French and Welsh boys and girls the worst.

This cannot possibly be correct. Large areas of Wales have had compulsory teaching in Welsh in schools for many years now. This will be extended to the whole region soon. It enables children to talk to one another in broken Welsh and qualifies them for the ever-growing range of jobs for which Welsh has become an essential requirement.

In addition, so the supporters of this compulsory Welsh policy continually assure us, it has the enormous advantage that it prepares pupils to learn other foreign languages with facility. Obviously, therefore, children in Wales must be better at foreign languages than children in the rest of the UK. And a pig has just flattered past my window.

Yours faithfully,
M. HUGHES,
Larne, North Road,
Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

Tess in distress

From Mr Ronald Riggs

Sir, Having seen your reproduction of the design for the *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* stamp (Diary, July 19) I am delighted that it was never issued.

It was a spirited, innocent, country girl, not a slightly bemused-looking debutante of uncertain vintage.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD RIGGS,
Inez Cottage,
Wheatthorpe,
Herefordshire,
July 19.

Legal complaints

From the Director of the Solicitors Complaints Bureau

Sir, The headline in later editions, "Machinery for lawyer grievances is failing", above a report (July 12) on complaints about solicitors, is misleading. When the Lay Observer says in his annual report that the "complaints machinery is on the verge of breakdown", he is referring to his own under-resourced office — not to the Solicitors Complaints Bureau. The complaints to which he refers were completed by the bureau in 1988, and the procedures criti-

Assessing a surgeon

From Miss Jean Powell

Sir, Dr David Green suggests (July 17) that the Government should publish information on the comparative efficiency of NHS surgeons and draws a comparison with death rates published in the US. Mr Russell Vallance (July 18) indicates some of the problems involved in comparing results following orthopaedic surgery.

The problems of assessment would be equally complex for any other speciality. For instance, high death rates may reflect not inefficiency but a willingness on the surgeon's part to operate on more difficult cases. In practice, comparative studies of operative mortality and morbidity need to be restricted to specific operations and to be detailed enough to allow for differences in case referral, age, severity of disease and the many other factors influencing survival. This type of analysis is of benefit to everyone, not least the surgeon, but a crude head (or death) count is, I submit, worse than useless.

Yours sincerely,
JEAN POWELL,
20 Isle Close,
Weoley Hill, Birmingham 29.

Judicial selection

From Mr Michael S. Howells

Sir, Judge Victor Watts (July 20) is, of course, quite right. We do need judges of "impartiality and fairness, humanity and courtesy, intellectual capacity and professional expertise".

What would be the height of arrogance would be to believe, as do many people, that these qualities exist only among barristers.

Yours faithfully,
M. S. HOWELLS,
17 Hamilton Terrace,
Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire,
July 20.

cised have long since been improved.

Your report states that the number of dissatisfied clients who went on to complain about the bureau to the Lay Observer had risen by 18 per cent. In fact, about 45 per cent of those were not accepted by the Lay Observer. Complaints accepted for investigation increased by 12 per cent, but are still a very small

fraction of the bureau's 18,000 caseload. Only five cases were sent back to the bureau with a recommendation for further action. In-house and local conciliation resolved 27 per cent of complaints received last year, most within weeks rather than months, and the quality and amount of information given to complainants is constantly being addressed.

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA LOWE, Director,
Solicitors Complaints Bureau,
Portland House,
Slag Place, SW1,
July 18.

Strengthening the modern family

From Mr Patrick Carroll

Sir, Your leading article, "Unease about the family" (July 19), says that some people would like "the social security system to incorporate incentives to support marriage". Meanwhile (report, July 19) an agency is to be established to collect maintenance payments from non-custodial parents after divorce or separation.

This is designed to secure financial support for children. However, in the UK it is now well known that about 25 per cent of all live births are outside wedlock and the proportion is still rising rapidly. This sizeable and poorer section of the child population will receive little help from the new agency.

The Australian child-support scheme ("Life and Times", July 20) seems to have been a model for our government initiative. But in the UK we have a high proportion of illegitimate births and no tax reliefs for fathers. Why should men get married in the 1990s? There is also growing dissatisfaction with rules that disqualify parents who are cohabiting with third parties from receiving benefits.

There is some debate at present as to whether we are following a Swedish pattern of development of the family. Benefit incentives in Sweden encourage divorce, but couples then continue to live together so as to qualify for higher benefits. At the same time they enjoy lower living costs from having a single household.

The time seems ripe for a serious study of social insurance benefits payable to identifiable fathers, parallel with and of similar value to benefits available to mothers. These could also be contingent on marital status so that married men received more. A certain minimum number of years' contributions would be

required and the most recent immigrants would not qualify.

Since contributions to national insurance, known to be related to specific benefits, are seen in a more favourable light than other forms of taxation, benefits for men and women as parents, whether they were lump sums on the birth of children or continuing periodic payments while the children were young, could be the politically acceptable way of strengthening the integrity of the modern family.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK CARROLL
(Director of research),
Pension and Population Research Institute,
35 Canonbury Road, N1,
July 20.

From Ms Deborah King

Sir, *The Times* has failed to grasp the issues in its leader, "Unease about the family". Child care is for children, not for women. Men may also wish to "combine the joys of parenthood with the personal and financial rewards of work".

So far this government has failed to implement any policy on parental leave, to enable fathers to take a more active role in child care. There is also an obsession in this country about full-time work. Until part-time workers have the same rights and pay as full-timers, the case will still be weighted against any father who wants to take a full role in his child's upbringing.

Perhaps the government should concentrate its efforts on ensuring that sex education and child care become core subjects in the national curriculum.

Yours faithfully,
DEBBI KING,
13 Edinburgh Road,
Hanwell, W7,
July 19.

Defence cuts

From Mr Ted Dunn

Sir, The analysis by Martin Jacques in his article, "Who will cut defence?" (July 18), cannot be faulted. Britain is crying out for a new purpose and a new role. His criticism that Britain now has an opportunity to break out of its costly inheritance by reducing its defence expenditure by half is to be commended. But his alternative, although attractive, is seriously at fault.

Jacques rightly says that savings from a 50 per cent cut in defence spending would be enormous and should not be squandered on consumer spending, but earmarked for industrial infrastructure and education. So far, so good.

Unfortunately, we do not live in isolation from the rest of the world, especially Eastern Europe, and for Western Europe to reap all the benefits of disarmament while Eastern Europe faces disaster will be to ignore history. History has shown time and again that there is social and economic injustice and poverty alongside countries with wealth and pro-

perity, there will be envy and social unrest, the ideal recipe for instability, totalitarianism and conflict.

Instead, we should seek agreement with Eastern Europe for both East and Western Europe to cut their defence expenditure by 50 per cent and devote a major share of the savings towards financing something similar to the Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe.

The plan, to be successful, must be regional in character and be financed sufficiently to "cure" the problem. It must also be integrated with human rights and within a structure that ensures success.

There would also be a large bonus in it for us, too, because Eastern Europe would provide good markets for our goods, while we are in the process of changing over from a defence-led economy to a peace-led economy. In other words, a Marshall Plan for Eastern Europe would be an act of enlightened self-interest.

Yours sincerely,
TED DUNN,
77 Hungerford Lane,
Lawford, Manningtree, Essex,
July 18.

Race relations

From Mr O. P. Midha

Sir, The long-awaited call by the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality urging moderates among Muslims to publicly denounce extremism (report, July 18) is worthy of support from all sections of the ethnic community, especially bearing in mind the turmoil which religious bigotry is causing in countless countries at the present time. No sacrifice is too great to make for preserving democratic freedoms which we enjoy here.

As for the reorganisation of community relations councils nationally, the Commission would be well-advised to monitor activities which foster divisiveness, creating cliques whose main aim is to gain political power. It is time to wind up the race relations industry.

Yours sincerely,
O. P. MIDHA,
11 Rothbury Avenue,
Gosforth,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

De minimis

From Lieutenant-Colonel John Garnet

Sir, When recently travelling abroad I purchased a "Dimple" bottle (Mr Irvine's letter, July 17) not only for its content but as a haven for the new 5p piece: my boyhood memory of my father sharing out the £35 of "tanners" was the stimulus. To my chagrin the new coin would not pass through its neck however hard I tried to force it.

Are export models made narrower to keep foreign coins in circulation, or is it simply a means to encourage me to go on buying the product until I find one that will take the coin?

Yours faithfully,
J. C. M. GARNETT,
Bellfountain Cottage,
Bellfountain Road,
Crickhowell, Powys.

fraction of the bureau's 18,000 caseload. Only five cases were sent back to the bureau with a recommendation for further action. In-house and local conciliation resolved 27 per cent of complaints received last year, most within weeks rather than months, and the quality and amount of information given to complainants is constantly being addressed.

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA LOWE, Director,
Solicitors Complaints Bureau,
Portland House,
Slag Place, SW1,
July 18.

Teachers' place

From Mr Don Webster

Sir, I read with interest your report (July 12) regarding former top-class performers helping to prepare the physical education element of the national curriculum, and your editorial comment, "Mens sana in corpore sano".

I am delighted to see those we "taught" putting their expertise into sport, and I have a high regard for the place of sport in the national curriculum, but whatever happened to education?

When are those concerned with the education of the physical and social development of children to be given such prominence in your columns, or by the powers that be? After all we taught you, and now we seem to be ignored. Did we teach you too well?

Yours faithfully,
D. E. WEBSTER (Chairman),
Gateshead Physical Education Association,
Swards Road,
Gateshead, Tyne and Wear,
July 13.

Pictures in the sun

From Prebendary J. C. de la T. Davies

Sir, In classical times only the Thracians and ourselves enjoyed being tattooed and, according to information I received in September 1977 from the Greek and Turkish embassies, Thracians are generally no longer tattooed. In antiquity this was a mark of noble birth. This leaves us Britons with the longest history of this art form. Herodotus, who seems only to have known seaside Britain, gives the best description:

it is the custom of these barbarians to swim and run about wet to the waist... their bodies are tattooed with various designs and pictures of all kinds of animals. That is why they are not covered with clothes, so that the pictures on their bodies are not hidden (Book III, 14).

He could be describing a popular beach today!

One advantage of the present hot weather is that our ancient pleasure of seeing and displaying tattoos can be enjoyed in the city streets, we do not need to go to the beach. Of all the tattooed wit and beauty I saw last year that which I remember best was a well-built, handsome young man with the proud and permanent inscription on his shoulder, "Made in Hereford".

Yours sincerely,
JOHN C. de la T. DAVIES,
Peterchurch Rectory, Hereford.



was received on arrival by Lord Lyons, Provost of Dundee (Councillor T. Mitchell).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness visited the Save the Children Fund shop, St Andrews.

Subsequently The Princess Royal attended the British Open Golf Championship at the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews.

In the evening Her Royal Highness, President, British Knitting and Clothing Exporters Council, attended a charity evening for Save the Children Fund, Town Hall, St Andrews.

At the same time Wallace was in attendance.

CLARENDON HOUSE
July 21: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, a Freeman of the Borough of King's Lynn, this morning visited the Guildhall, King's Lynn.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden was in attendance.

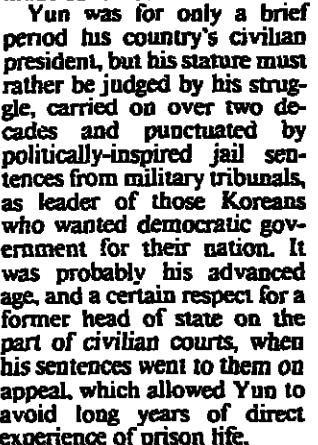
The Duke and Duchess of York celebrate the fourth anniversary of their marriage today.

In the woods, the purring
ong of the turtle dove can still
be heard. A few chiff-chaffs
are also still singing at this
time of the year they make a
continuous trilling sound between
the song phrases. Normally
they sing in treetops, but
when there is a copse next to a
church or stables, they will
sometimes come out and sing
on a weathervane.

Garden warbler families
stay together after the young
have left the nest, and two or
three birds will sit together
preening themselves on a
junny twig.

At the edge of the wheat and
the barley, corn sowthistle is
everywhere in flower: a tall,
andelion-like plant, with a

YUN PO-SUNG



Chief Rabbi. Lord Kobovits was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Grosvenor Hotel last night to mark the inauguration of the Lord Kobovits Chair in Biblical Studies at the Ariel United Jewish Institutes, Jerusalem.

Chief Rabbi Shear Yashuv Ovadia, Chancellor of Ariel United Jewish Institutes, Dr. Pinchas Cohen, the Chief Rabbi-elect, Mr. Eliezer Maxwell, M.C. and Mr. Bernard Klauesser spoke. Mr. Bernard Garbacz presided. The guests included:

Lord and Lady Shear of Brookborough, Sir George and Lady Bosson, Dr. Joseph and Mrs. David Garbacz, Mr. and Mrs. David Garbacz, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Weiser, Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Maxwell and Mrs. Eliezer Maxwell and Mrs. Eliezer Maxwell.

Gliddon also played a major part in the launching of other

University news

Manchester
The Council has appointed Mr S. A. Moore as Deputy Vice-Chancellor for three years from October 1.

Proctor
Professor J. A. Arnold to be Proctor-Chancellor for three years from September 1.

Appointment to chairs
The following have been appointed to chairs:
Psychology: Anthony Simpson

Reid Manstead, BSc (Bristol), DPhil (Sussex), senior lecturer in psychology, from August 1.

Advertising and marketing:
Paul Christopher Nicholas Michell, BSc (Econ)(London), MSBA (Boston), PhD (Brussels), Simon fellow in the Manchester Business School from August 1.

Organisational sociology: Richard Drummond Whitley, BA (Leeds), MA (Pennsylvania), reader in sociology in the Manchester Business School, from August 1.

Pharmacy Practice: Peter P...

After the assassination of Park in October 1979 Yun started campaigning for an immediate return to civilian rule. Despite his advanced age, the country's new rulers decided to put him on trial yet again, this time for alleged responsibility over an unauthorised mass rally in Seoul in favour of reform. That brought a two-year prison sentence, eventually also suspended. By now, Yun had retired from politics and lived in seclusion at his home in Seoul.

As a young man Yun had studied political economy, public law and archaeology at Edinburgh University. He spent a total of five years in the city, graduating as MA in 1930.

A series of test pits show that the materials were covarying with coincident distributions in and around the lodge and inside the fort, suggesting strongly that both parties visited and used the site at the same time. Nevertheless, there was little swapping of goods: only nine of the 7,000 pipestem fragments showed even possible signs of Khoikhoi recycling, although in other colonial milieux, in America, they had been adapted into whistles and beads.

In spite of the close interaction between the Dutch garrison and the natives, social parity in material culture seems to have been preferred by both.

Source: *Journal of Archaeological Science* 17: 769-90.

news
Manchester
Appointments
Council has appointed Mr S. A. Moore as Deputy Vice-Chancellor for three years from October 1.
Professor J. A. Arnold to be Pro-Vice-Chancellor for three years from September 1.
Appointment to chairs
Psychology: Anthony Stephen

Change of professional title
Professor R. M. Case to be
Brackenbury professor of
physiology (in lieu of professor
of physiology).
Professor A. H. Weston to be
Leitch professor of pharma-
cology (in lieu of professor in
pharmacology).

EDUCATION

When to speak out, opt out or get out

The road from the William Tyndale school scandal in Islington, north London, in the mid-Seventies to Hackney, east London, today passes through a sorry landscape of educational disaster areas. In these wastelands, some teachers try valiantly to do their best; but countless children have been betrayed by schools which have denied them the start in life they need.

There have been many warning signs of further educational crises, from 1979 when the Institute of Mathematics Survey found one quarter of London's 16 year olds could not do elementary sums to this month's literary survey, highlighting deteriorating reading standards in seven year olds.

The dismal scene in Hackney, portrayed by HM Inspectorate, shows unsatisfactory lessons, some chaotic; unpunctual teachers, failing to correct homework;

Parents can use the school annual parents' meeting to voice concerns; they can also approach the head teacher and/or governors. However, parents may be reluctant to complain for fear their child will be victimised. It may therefore be better to join with other parents in making complaints, so that individual children will not be picked on.

The second option is to get out: this may also be difficult, if places in the better schools are already filled. But parents should remember that they can send their children to different boroughs, at the expense of their own local authority (see *Noticeboard*, p17).

New independent schools are also mushrooming around the country, partly as a result of widespread disillusion with local state schools. Many provide excellent education in happy environments and they often charge minimal fees for pupils who come from families who are less well off.

Life skills like finger painting and leaf prints



As some schools are doing a good job, the cause cannot be the area from which pupils come. Recent research has shown that schools within walking distance of each other, with pupils from the same background,

may vary enormously in the quality of education they provide. Pupils in one school may leave with three or four times as many exam passes as pupils from the school next door.

So what can parents do to protect their children from sinking into an educational morass in one of these disaster schools?

First, prevention is better than cure. So all parents should choose a school carefully. It is important to obtain as much information as possible about several different schools and visit them — to see the staff, to inspect the buildings, to find out whether homework is marked; to compare test and exam results; to find out about out-of-school activities; to ask about truancy and to feel the ethos of the place. Although a wrong choice may be rectified, this will only be after a child has had a raw deal, wasted precious time, and possibly lost his or her confidence or enthusiasm.

If parents find that a school is failing their child, there are a number of options, none of them easy: they can speak out, get out, opt out. First, speaking out.

being inhibited by an interfering or inefficient local authority or where the school feels it can be more effective if it controls its own resources. At schools where parents have voted for grant-maintained status, things are flourishing.

In areas like Hackney, parents often find it especially difficult to speak out, get out or opt out. For many, English is not their first language; it can also be difficult to "work the system" of choice, even for articulate, assertive middle class parents; and attempts to try to obtain grant-maintained status have often been bedevilled by dire threats and hostile propaganda from some teachers and local authorities.

But in the long run, the only way to prevent more children from suffering in education disaster areas is to support and encourage those dedicated teachers who are providing a good education and to call the others to account.

CAROLINE COX

● The author is Deputy Chairman, House of Lords

Youngsters from all over the world are enjoying Gordonstoun's tough-summer school. David Tytler reports

Smiling through the top challenge

The Soviet Union has its showpiece schools and Olga Khvostova is a pupil at one of them, School 169 in Leningrad. This week she has been staying in one of Britain's more elite establishments but observes: "There cannot be too many schools like Gordonstoun in Britain; it must be too expensive for most people."

Olga is 16 and will begin training as an English teacher this autumn. She was a pupil at School 169 (which specialises in English) when Kenneth Baker, a former education secretary, visited it in 1988. She still remembers how he gave her class a lesson in English poetry, reading from an anthology of English poems he had edited.

She visited Britain earlier this year when she went to Seely's school in Somerset which had a party of pupils in Leningrad at the time of Mr Baker's visit, but her 24-day stay at the Gordonstoun International Summer School at Elgin on the north east coast of Scotland is altogether different.

Olga and her sister Alla, aged 24, are in a party of six. They are among the 230 students from 22 countries attending the two courses being held at Gordonstoun this summer. They are there as guests of the school but the other students, aged between ten and 17, are each paying £1,725 for the summer school where annual boarding fees are £8,700 a year.

Alla, a veteran of many Soviet Pioneer camps, was well prepared for the challenges at Gordonstoun, ranging from rock-climbing to leather-work and ocean sailing to computer studies. She is an English teacher at School 207, where pupils start learning the language at eight and finish at 17.

Alla is also the director of exchanges at the school and has arranged visits to Italy and Sweden. "Many things are happening in my country," she says, "but a summer school like this could not happen yet. It may some time later. I would be a bit shy about inviting people from Gordonstoun to come to my school. It is a very good school but not like this one."

From Moscow comes Alla Pastushkova, aged 34, an English teacher in the special English School 38 and a former Intourist guide. She was chosen for the trip by the Ministry of Education, which also selected the Moscow pupils, Masha Grechvsnikova, aged 15, and Artyom Kozhin, aged 16, as a reward.

She began the course shy and reserved, as if aware she was being watched all the time, but after a week she began to relax and took particular pleasure in printing a T-shirt in the art class. She said: "I have never done this before, but if I can learn how to do it well I will



Learning the ropes: Olga Khvostova and Ivan Medvedev from Leningrad, sailing at Gordonstoun

open my own business selling T-shirts in Moscow." It was said with a smile.

Gordonstoun's first summer school was for 19 students in 1976. Since then, boys and girls from 38 countries have come to the school's 150 acres on the Moray Firth. This is the first year there have been two overlapping courses, the first with 167 stu-

dents, the second with 67 students. The summer school is run by James Thomas, who has seen all three of the Queen's sons through the school. The Duke of Edinburgh was one of the first pupils of Dr Kurt Hahn, Gordonstoun's German founder.

Mr Thomas is embarrassed by the idea that the summer school is simply a profit-making arm of a

school which, unlike its older rivals, does not have a pool of rich old boys or large slices of property in London. He is proud to say, however, that the summer school turns over almost £500,000 and the profits are paid to the school's scholarship fund, reducing the fees of nearly half its 491 pupils.

"Believe it or not, we do care about having children from all

over the world, most of whom have never been away from home before, and seeing them meet the challenges of Gordonstoun and then leaving here as friends," he says.

Enduring friendships are undoubtedly made as some children return year after year with brothers and sisters following each other. Reunions are held in Tokyo and Los Angeles and this year a party is to be held in Boston.

There is no doubt that the enterprise does make money. William Keck, a Los Angeles businessman and father of a summer school student, donated \$250,000, which paid for the Duchess of York Music School that she opened last September.

Summer school students have to follow strict guidelines. Girls and boys must stay out of each other's boarding houses, unless they are ill, and not smoke and drink. Honesty is essential.

The school makes the responsibilities clear: "You are ambassadors of your country, your school, your family. Most of all, the people you meet here will remember you by the way you behave and contribute and by your concern, respect and friendliness to others. If you misbehave you will be sent home."

Mr Thomas says that not many are sent home and there are few problems of children being homesick: "They often think they cannot manage what we ask them to do, but they persevere and end up enjoying the challenge."

The school has its own small fleet of Devon yachts with red sails and blue hulls which sail from the small harbour at Hopeman. The highlight of the course is the trip to Skye where three days are spent on the school yacht Sea Spirit and three days climbing on the island.

Countries represented this year include Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Denmark, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Norway, Oman, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The international benefits are stressed by Jean Veit, a former Los Angeles teacher, who has been bringing children to Gordonstoun from the beginning of the summer school programme. Among her 21 students from America this year is Saroem Phoung, a 17-year-old Cambodian war refugee.

"They come to Gordonstoun, the leaders of the future, not knowing each other, with different backgrounds, different languages and different skins," she says. "They leave as friends, often in tears. They deny it, of course, but I have the pictures to prove it."

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THE TIMES

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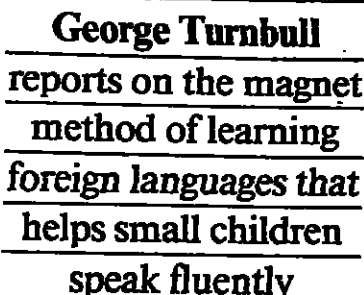
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Eugene, the 4J School District in the state of Oregon, has had magnet schools since the early 1970s. There are ten of them, including three language schools. One concentrates on Spanish, one on French and



The author is the director of public relations for the Associated Examining Board and the Southern Examining Group, and the editor of Language Matters.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of two young children sitting at a table, focused on a craft project. The child on the left is looking towards the camera, while the child on the right is looking down at their work. The background is a wall with a grid of small, square tiles.

Golden boy
THE GOLD medal at this year's International Physics Olympiad for sixth-form students, has been won by

The awards range from £500 to £20,000 and are intended to finance international research. Britain leads the field with 28 scholars, followed by four Israelis, two Indians, and one each from Australia, the Bahamas, Ireland, New Zealand, Sierra Leone and Zambia.

DAVID TYTLER
Education Editor

Campus will return in the autumn term

Continued on page 34

LECTURESHIPS

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Electronic and Electrical Engineering	Birmingham University PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT	Prof. DJ Creasey	Safety assessment and certification of electronic devices for use in the gas industry
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Victoria
GROWING TOGETHER

Going away with friends does not always end in disaster. Victoria McKee discovers the secrets — and rules — of the more-the-merrier crowd

How to survive a shared holiday

The Earl and Countess of Bradford are looking forward to sharing their holiday in Marbella with their friends Ross and Ingrid Benson and their children, who will arrive today. According to the Consumers' Association, they should be doing no such thing.

The association's magazine, *Which? Guide to Self-Catering Holidays Abroad*, warned last week that holidaying with friends is a recipe for disaster, and that a fortnight in shared accommodation can end a lifelong friendship.

Lady Bradford recalls, however, that when the Bensons stayed with them at their villa over Easter, a "wonderful time" was had by all. This may have been because there were no children present. "If we take the children (they have three young sons) it's a family holiday, and I don't want to worry about being hostess and Mummy at the same time," Lady Bradford says. "But sometimes we leave the children at home and come out with another couple. The Bensons are coming again this week but with their child and nanny, and we have our children with us, and because of that they will be staying at a house nearby."

"You've got to know people really well and feel comfortable with them to want to be on holiday with them," Lady Bradford says, "and for us it's important that people like to do what we like to do — which is just lying about in the sun."

Barbara Daly, the make-up artist, and her husband, Laurence Tarlo, who run the "cruelty-free" cosmetics company Colourings, went on a safari holiday in Africa with The Body Shop founders Anita and Gordon Roddick several years ago — and have contin-

ued to holiday with the Roddicks and other close friends over the years.

"We subsequently went to Sardinia with Anita and Gordon, and we tend to go on country hotel weekends with Betty Jackson [the fashion designer] and her husband, and to an ashram in India with Lulu [the singer] and John Frieda [the hairdresser]," says Mr Tarlo. "We hardly knew the Roddicks when we invited them to join us on our first African safari, but we usually get on well with people and can tell who we're going to have a good time with."

Although the Sardinian trip included the Roddicks' two daughters, they were old enough not to get in the way. Generally, the Tarlos believe, a good holiday would be with another couple without children.

The key to successful group dynamics, they say, is "for people to be flexible and easy-going, and for everyone to be able to go off and have some personal space. You've got to know each other well enough to be able to have rows with each other — or between yourselves — without it mattering." Someone who demands dinner every day at a set time or wanted everybody else to conform to his or her holiday expectations would not be fun to be with, they agree.

Paula Grayson, the personnel director of Luton College of Higher Education, is committed to communal canal holidays with the same group of people she has been seeing — with additions and subtractions — since her university days at Oxford. "About four of us first went on a canal in the hot summer of 1976, and then at work we met the remnants of what had been the Leeds University Canal Society, and we've been

holidaying on the canals together ever since."

Miss Grayson, aged 37, is just back from a jaunt on the French canals with the friends who call themselves the Canal Society. She travels with them up to three times a year, and believes the traditions they have formed over the years keep them together. "We have our own card game, a set menu, and our own language."

Some of the group are single, some married and some, like Miss Grayson, may come with their partners, but children are banned.

The only dropouts, other than those who have parental obligations, are those who acquire a new partner who feels excluded from the camaraderie. "A new spouse who can't cope and becomes irritated with our customs," Miss Grayson sighs. "It takes determination to fit in."

Kim Kable-White, a 37-year-old businessman, believes that only activity holidays such as skiing are really suitable to share. "If it's just a lazy holiday with nothing planned, everyone will have different ideas and expectations and it can be a disaster," he says. "But if you go with friends on an activity-oriented holiday you all know exactly what you'll be doing."

Initially with a group of single men and women friends, then later with his wife Rhona and several other couples, he has been going to Switzerland to share a chalet. "The secret is for everybody to be completely relaxed and to give each other complete freedom and not feel they have to do everything collectively once they get there," he says.

Unfortunately, "there has been a moratorium" on the group holidays because of the arrival of children. "Now we might find just



All in the same boat: Barbara Daly and Laurence Tarlo (left) with Anita and Gordon Roddick on Lake Naivasha in Kenya

one other couple with children with whom to share a chalet," he says.

Once couples have children, the most successful shared holidays appear to be with other parents. Fleur Rossdale, the creator and organiser of the annual British Interior Design Exhibition, is holidaying with 16 other people in a house in Cornwall.

She says: "We holiday regularly with the same couple of friends and their children, and with my brother and sister-in-law and their children, who are all here now. The children range in age from two to eight and get on beautifully, and there is always someone around to do something with them. We have a rota for tasks and it all works wonderfully."

Group holidays are most com-

mon among teenagers and young single people in their twenties, but most 30- and 40-year-olds feel they have grown out of them — until, perhaps, becoming a parent makes the idea of shared child minding attractive.

Dr Desmond Morris, the social anthropologist, believes that we still have the pack mentality to some degree and that the reason some people seek out "pack" holidays is because "the holiday is meant to replace what we don't have the rest of the year. We want to go back briefly to our interaction with a simple, natural environment — or to exploration, whether it's looking at old churches or whatever. We recreate hunting expeditions when we take our camera along and 'shoot' things."

"Most packs have a leader, which is why pack holidays that

have one — although it needn't be a tyrannical one — and are structured around a common objective tend to work better than those that aren't."

There is undoubtedly a difference between holidaying as host and guest and sharing. When you are a guest, a firm etiquette applies, there is no doubt about whose responsibility it is to provide food and change the linens, and there is only one head of the table. Jan Morgan, who runs the estate agency Grosvenor International, which deals with the sale and rental of overseas properties as well as those in Britain, believes that too many masters can spoil a house.

"I know one 'company house', a villa in Spain, that all the directors use for their holidays, which illustrates a common problem," she says. "One of the partners had

a sloppy wife and nobody wanted to come after she'd been there. Finally, they hit on the solution of employing the same outside cleaner to clean up after everyone."

"The first year they decided they would use everything communally, but then the LBO would have a haul in it and someone would say, 'That's not how I left it', so they took a lock-up which was used as a store for personal possessions and everybody took care of their own. After that it worked quite well."

Ms Morgan has a second home in France to which she and her husband occasionally invite guests, and which they let friends use. She is clear on her house rules: "You have to have a cleaner, you have to treat it as you would your own home, you have to water the garden — and you do not sleep in my bed."

A friendly chat with a twist

Becoming fluent in a foreign language can be a question of interpretation

THE chat-up line was novel. The man in the smoky American bar was blond, well-built, with an irresistible smile. He was also deaf and had tunnel vision, and I could not distinguish his words above the noise of the band.

To talk we used the American deaf-blind manual. Jeff would spell out every word, twisting his hand into the shapes symbolising letters of the alphabet. I would do the same in response.

I was in America, working as an interpreter for Julia Gates, aged 28, who had been blind since birth and lost most of her hearing suddenly seven years ago. We were part of a 45-strong English delegation to the summer convention of the American Association of the Deaf-Blind.

About 600 people had congregated at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia, for the event. All the delegates were accompanied by their interpreters or, as the Americans called us, service support providers (SSP).

As an SSP I had to act as Ms Gates' eyes and ears. We were a permanent double act. My first task when we arrived was to show her the layout of the bedroom we shared and the location of the bathrooms so she could at least operate without me in the dormitories. Then we were ready for work.

The convention, entitled "The 1990s: a Decade of Challenge", focused on jobs, technology and civil rights,



Julia Gates talks to Graham Hicks "in English"

but the underlying mood expressed by the main speaker was one of frustration, combined with a fierce determination to succeed. "If we have to be angry, then we will be angry. Intelligently angry. We must not listen to those who tell us that we can't," he said.

Beside him, two interpreters translated his words into sign language. On the conference floor, deaf SSPs translated the visual signs into touch while hearing SSPs, including myself, translated direct from the voice, spelling out the words on our delegates' hands.

Delegates from all over the

world — Britain, Japan, Sweden, India, Argentina and the Soviet Union — communicated in different ways. There is no universal sign language. Each country has its own version and even a common language is no guarantee of similar symbols.

The American deaf-blind would wrap their hands around the twisting fist of the "speaker". The English version had the "speaker" touching different spots on the "listener's" hand. The Japanese pretend their hands are Braille typewriters and their fingers are the keys upon

which one taps out the conversation. By the end, I had become fluent in American, passable in the Japanese method and could stumble through Swedish.

The difficulty was not learning the different manuals — that could be done in 15 minutes — but remembering to tell them apart. I baffled an American by serving him up an incomprehensible mixture of American, Swedish and Irish.

Having broken through the communications barrier, there are personality differences. My two closest deaf-blind friends could not be more dissimilar. Graham Hicks, aged 29, is confident and outgoing. At my first American conference two years ago, he taught me most of the manuals I know and then how to waterski. Ms Gates, for whom I was interpreting this time, is shy and found the American habit of rushing into any old sign language nerve-racking.

Within 24 hours, she was miserably telling me she hated the human race and only got on with animals. Yet after some cajoling, she too was signing in American and left with several new friends.

All of us eagerly bought the convention T-shirt, which had its own peculiarities. Embellished on the front was the convention title, first in print and underneath in Braille. Women rapidly learnt to tell male colleagues that they were not allowed to "read" their T-shirt by running their fingers over the Braille.

I found the different levels of provision for the deaf-blind startling. In India, the authorities know only of two deaf-blind adults and 20 children. The thousands of others who must exist cope alone, dependent, presumably, on relatives. Nobody really knows. The Americans, in contrast, have a village in Seattle populated and staffed by deaf-blind people while elsewhere, others have jobs, live independently, marry and raise children. Britain, with the oldest organisation of deaf-blind people in the world, is one of the front runners, yet does not have a single trained interpreter for the deaf-blind. At the convention the interpreters were relatives or friends like myself. There were also several social workers and interpreters for the deaf.

I learnt as I went along. What Ms Gates enjoyed of our trips depended to a large extent on how I described them. At a country music museum we had hysterics studying the singers' portraits as I tried to find one who was even remotely attractive. The tables were turned in a visit to a soap factory where my non-existent sense of smell made me dependent on Ms Gates for advice on what to buy.

Next year, we hope the international community of the deaf-blind will descend on Britain. As happened in Williamsburg, the only word that will not be spoken is "can't".

KATE IRONSIDE
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A mortgage on the wardrobe

In an era of tight money, even the most hopeless clothes addict feels the pinch

I am sitting here writing this in a skirt I would much rather cut up and clean the windows with. But means must and sadly my days of nipping to the capital's shops for a quick pick-me-up from Joseph are now just a distant memory — of the time, of course, before the mortgage really started to bite.

To call oneself a clothesaholic is, perhaps, a touch extreme but there are plenty of people who, back in the so-called selfish Eighties, developed a habit and taste for designer clothes. Yet at the beginning of this year fashion editors were assuring us that now we had entered the Nineties, vulgar displays of wealth in the form of expensive clothes were a thing of the past. Absolute rubbish, and a ploy to hide the possibility that they, too, had run out of funds to service a bulging wardrobe — I defy any of them, given the money, not to rush out to Browns for a sartorial fix.

Rosie Mills, a senior copywriter at McCann Erickson is still coming to terms with her change in circumstances now the interest rate on her mort-

gage has dug into her monthly budget. "I still occasionally splash out on something I shouldn't but I've put myself down a bracket in terms of clothes, and what I should be doing now is buying for my home," she says. Common sense is not always the victor. "I'm not very safe-going shopping and not very good at just looking. It's really like a hobby and sometimes I just get gripped with it and want to splurge like crazy."

Spending £300-plus on a Romeo Gigli jacket used not to be a problem for Lee Wallis, a press officer. Now having sold her flat and bought a house, she does not even indulge in a ready-made meal from Marks & Spencer, let alone a luxurious trifle by her favourite designer. "I used to

get a thrill standing in the changing room at Browns thinking I can have this and this. But now I even avoid looking at the photographs in fashion magazines because I know I can't afford any of the clothes."

Angie Lincoln, a fashion stylist, may not be able to buy the £426 Fucci shirt for which she hankers but she possesses designer labels from more affluent times to cheer out her wardrobe. "I'm still wearing the same bits of Guinies. I bought a couple of seasons ago and they are doing me proud," she says.

For some, the clothes habit is simply too strong to kick. Juliet Riddough, the production editor at *Opera Now*, goes to the most extraordinary lengths to continue to buy

designer labels, despite a heavy mortgage. "I plan it like a military exercise," she says. "I look at the magazines and see which of the stockists have credit facilities and then open an account." She has six or seven credit cards on the go. Once Ms Riddough tried on a Norma Kamali skirt at Browns which cost £500. "I had to have it so I rang up my bank from the shop and asked them to OK the cheque for a soffit. I was buying from a shop called Browns. They weren't to know it was a clothes shop."

Like many, she justifies such behaviour by thinking she will never have the opportunity to buy a particular outfit again and says the exhilaration, euphoria and sense of wellbeing is "almost like the excitement of getting a new boyfriend."

The retailers, of course, are suffering the most from this turn to consumer spending. Even the staff at Joseph's, which started its sale a week early this summer — are friendly, so things must be bad.

GILLIAN ROWE
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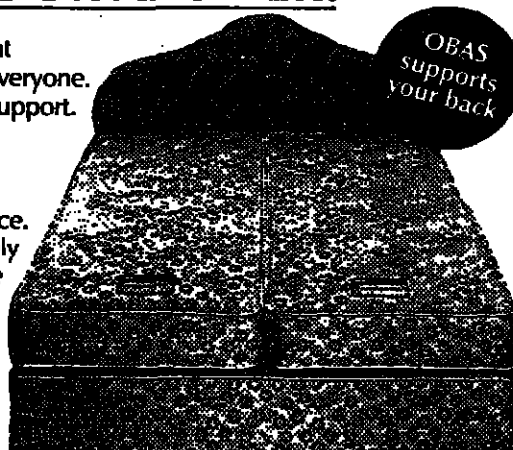
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Voices recalled from a cataclysm

The last two world wars were unique in our history, not least for the cultural shock they inflicted on the whole of our society. Each of them took millions of young men and women away from their families and friends at the most sensitive stage in their lives. It put them into uniform to serve under strict discipline with total strangers in closed communities. It sent them abroad to kill other young men and women hundreds or thousands of miles away — in cities, fields, and mountains, in deserts and jungles.

Finally, it subjected them to long periods of paralysing boredom, punctuated by short bursts of extreme excitement in which the prospect of death was always present.

For most of these men and women the war was the most intense experience they were ever to know. Thousands, who found the pressure almost too much to bear, turned to writing poetry as the only way of releasing it for the first and often the last time in their lives. So both wars produced a cataclysm of poetry.

However, the poetry of the second world war was very different from that of the first. Most of the poets we know of in the first world war were writing in the hope of publication. They were nearly all men — and men with university degrees, largely from public schools; Isaac Rosenberg was one of the few exceptions. The patriotic exaltation which led them to volunteer stumbled when they came face to face with the horrors of trench warfare. For the first time they began to ask how the war had come about. It was the old champion of the ordinary soldier, Rudyard Kipling, who gave them the answer: "If any question why we died, Tell them, because our fathers lied."

So the poems, plays and novels, of the first world war expressed a mood of bitter contempt for the politicians and brasshats, together with a profound pity for their victims. The pacifism they engendered came to dominate the feelings of the next generation. In the middle Thirties the news of the concentration camps began to transform this pacifism into anti-fascism. By the time my genera-

Denis Healey celebrates the poets of the second world war, and the power of their poetry to illuminate history

tion had to face the second world war we believed that we had no alternative but to fight the uncontrollable evil of Nazism; but we had no illusions about the fate which awaited us. Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon had told us what to expect, though the nature of our ordeal turned out rather different.

Except for the Anzio beach-head, and the last winter on the Gothic Line in Italy, there was little trench warfare. Millions served in the Middle and Far East and north west Europe. The air force was far larger. There were many more women in uniform. And the home front was subjected to air raids.

So poetry of the second world war was far more diverse than that of the first. More important, most of its poets came from ordinary homes. Most wrote their poems with no thought of publication. Some of the best were from the Dominions, such as the South African Uys Krige. J.E. Brookes, with the Australian infantry, and the New Zealander Les Cleveland. A few of the Scots preferred to write in Gaelic, making them even less acceptable to a literary establishment based in London.

For all these reasons the poetry of the second world war made less impact on the peacetime public than that of the first. It offered no equivalent to the intense concentration on the horrors of trench warfare. It had no clear message, of hope or despair. As Dennis McCarthy wrote:

"He died who love to live," they'll say,
"Unselfishly so we might have today!"
Like hell! He fought because he had to fight;
He died that's all. It was his unlucky night."

Some of the poets, such as Henry Reed, Sidney Keyes, Keith Douglas and Gavin Ewart became well-known at the time; others were published later. But the great majority would have remained unknown for ever but for the work of three young men serving in Cairo in 1942 — the most senior then a corporal, Victor Selwyn, David Burk, and the South African poet, Denis Saunders, appealed to all serving men and women in Middle East to submit poems for inclusion in an anthology. Within three months they had collected 3,000 poems, selected 121, and persuaded another group of enthusiasts in the Salamander Society to get them produced. The society sold out the entire edition in Cairo in a matter of months. Nearly 40 years later, the Salamander Trust, as it had become, published *Return to Oasis* in London; this included the best of another thousand wartime poems from the Middle East. There followed *From Oasis in Italy*, which also covered the campaigns in North Africa and Italy. In 1985 Everyman's (Dent) Library published another Oasis selection, *Poems of the Second World War*. By then Victor Selwyn and his fellow-editors, Erik de Mauny and the late Professor Ian Fletcher, had collected over 14,000 poems written on active service, from every phase and theatre of the war.

Their anthologies form an astonishing treasury, invaluable to historians no less than to all who love poetry. Commenting on some "sad-coloured volumes" of history she had been given for review, Virginia Woolf wrote "the machine they describe . . . but the heart of it they leave untouched. At any rate, we are left out, and history, in our opinion, lacks an eye."

The Oasis collection gives history a thousand eyes, all with the sharp immediacy of a war photographer, but with a range and depth of insight which only poetry can provide. Besides men already known as poets, there are men who later became known for other reasons — Enoch Powell and Lord Hailsham, Spike Milligan and Dirk Bogarde, Kingsley Amis and Erik de Mauny, and above all Frank Thompson, whose death by firing squad in Bulgaria robbed the



Soldier poet: Dirk Bogarde, who like other second world war poets, was to become famous in other fields

world of what might have been a great political leader as well as a major poet.

Some of the best poems, however, are by ordinary men and women. Anyone who served in the forces at that time will find poems which speak directly to them. It was a delight for me to find *The D-Day Dodgers* again, on the printed page. I was particularly moved by Sean Jenet's trance-like apparition from an assault landing, *Mahoney*. I also felt for the first time what it was like to be a parachutist or a bomber pilot. Most moving of all are some of the poems by young women, who describe not only the heartbreak of losing their loved ones but also the initial panic they felt at being thrown into barracks with other girls from totally different backgrounds. Lisbeth David's lovely valedictory at the war's end must speak for thousands of other temporary women soldiers: "But hey nony the lark and the wren, I trow we shall never be meeting again."

Very little class feeling could

LUCK

*I suppose they'll say his last thoughts were of simple things,
Of April back at home, and the late sun on his wings;
Or that he murmured someone's name
As earth reclaimed him sheathed in flame.
Oh God! Let's have no more of empty words,
Lip service ornamenting death!
The worms don't spare the hero;
Nor can children feed upon resounding praises of his deed.
'He died who loved to live,' they'll say,
'Unselfishly so we might have today!'
Like hell! He fought because he had to fight;
He died that's all. It was his unlucky night.*

DENNIS McHARRIE, from *Return to Oasis*

survive in the pressure cooker of the second world war. The sense of common humanity overrode all else. Few fists were shaken at the politicians and the brasshats. The higher educational standards which made the poetry possible affected the generals, too. In his

forward to the original Oasis, General "Jumbo" Wilson talks of those who found the war an aesthetic desert — a phrase which would not have come so easily to General Haig. Later collections owe much to the spirited advice from Field Marshalls Lord Carver

and General Sir John Hackett; the former as a young tank commander in the desert (GSOI 7th Armoured), gave his general *Anna Karenina* to read before Alamein.

Very few people who served in the last war will read these books without pleasure and emotion. For those who did not, they offer a unique understanding of what the last great cataclysm meant for men and women like themselves. They demonstrate the power of poetry to calm the spirit and to illuminate history. For those reasons no library — and no school — should be without them.

● *Return to Oasis*, Shephard Walwyn, 1980; From Oasis into Italy, Shephard Walwyn, 1983; *Poems of the Second World War: The Oasis Selection*, Dent/Everyman, 1985; *More Poems of the Second World War: The Oasis Selection*, Dent/Everyman, 1989.

● *The charivari, Salamander Oasis Trust*, 84 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0HP, was founded by a group who served and wrote in the Middle East in the second world war. Their work will be continued in 1992 by the Poetry Society.

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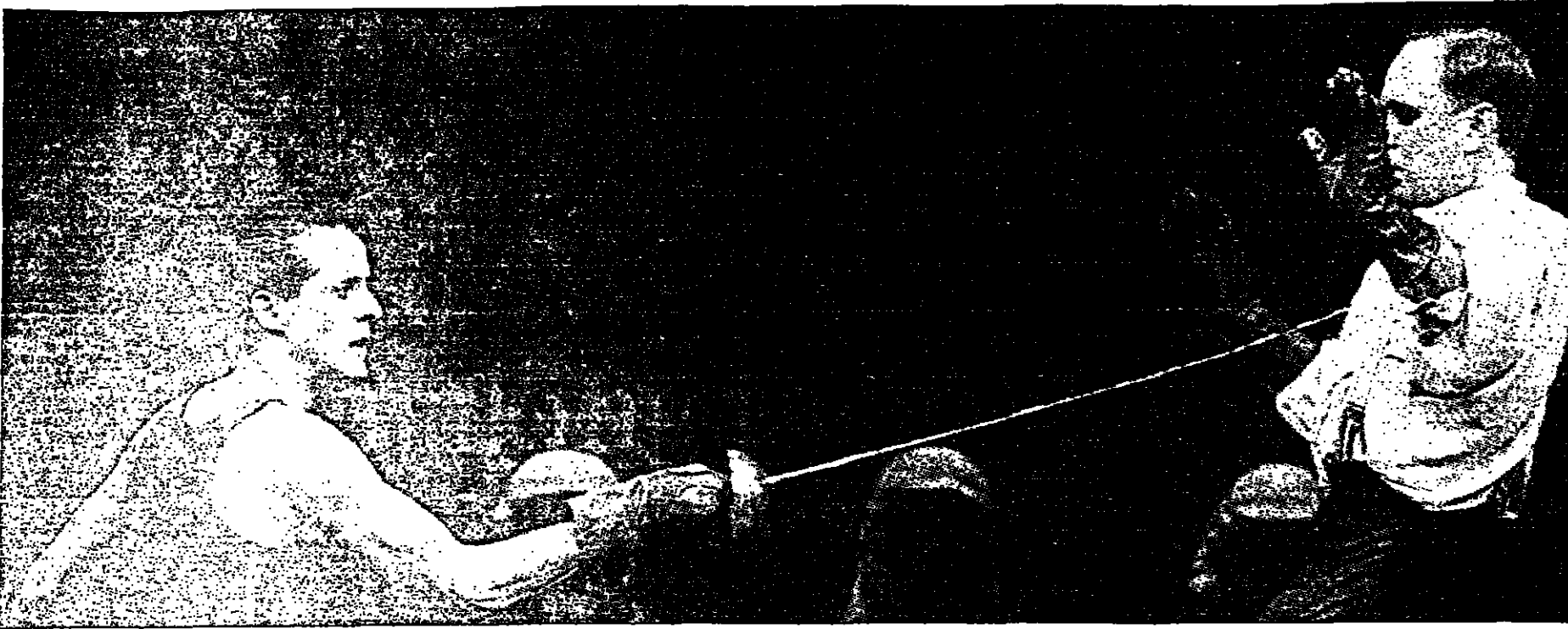
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THEATRE

Not making them welcome

Peter Stormare (left, Hamlet) and Pierre Wilkner (Laertes): Bergman's *Hamlet* for Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theatre did come to the National Theatre in 1987

Connoisseurs of international theatre need no longer content themselves with a hectic annual binge at the Edinburgh Festival. Every summer, more and more of Britain's stages are taken over by companies from abroad. But this seasonal appearance of cosmopolitan plenty may be deceptive. In the major cities of other European countries, foreign productions are now seen throughout the year: cultural barriers have collapsed even more rapidly than political ones. Yet we could still be left out in the cold.

Producers point to a shortage of British venues suitable for European companies, whose work is increasingly ambitious in scale. They also complain of aggravation over visas, tax and licensing, which discourages visitors from all parts of the world. Predictably, though, the biggest bugbear is funding. Our theatres are not subsidised by the Arts Council to import work, and rely heavily on help from commercial sources. But many sponsors see foreign productions as a "minority" taste, and so fight shy of them. Embarrassingly, British producers are often forced to solicit funds from visitors' own governments.

An ambitious season currently being mounted in Glasgow includes the Royal Dramatic Theatre ("Dramaten") from Sweden, which will appear under Ingmar Bergman's direction in *Doll's House* and Yukio Mishima's *Markissman de Sade*. The company regularly travels throughout Europe, but has not been seen here since 1967, when Bergman's *Hamlet* was given just five perfor-

Jim Hiley asks whether top foreign companies will continue to tour Britain when faced by inadequate venues and too much red tape

mances at our Royal National Theatre. The festival's director in Glasgow, Robert Palmer, says that of the £50,000 required for Dramaten's visit, half has been met by the Swedish Institute.

Such generosity is not reciprocated when British companies travel abroad. "We are taking umbrage" according to Frank Dunlop, of the Edinburgh Festival. "Other nations see cultural exchange as a cheap way of enhancing their image. They have now started to point out that we don't do the same."

The official body charged with encouraging artists to travel here is the Visiting Arts Office of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This gallant organisation was set up in 1977 to catch the tide of East-West cooperation flowing from the Helsinki Final Act of 1975.

With a staff of only four, Visiting Arts has certainly chalked up some impressive achievements. It helped install the redoubtable impresario Thelma Holt at the National, where, among other visits she has arranged, the Bulandra Theatre from Bucharest will shortly be seen in *Hamlet*. It has supported the biannual - and always imaginative - London International Festival of Theatre, and trips by experimental groups to such adventurous regional arts centres as the Arncliffe, Bristol and the Chapier, Cardiff.

But Visiting Arts has only ever

had tiny sums to distribute among British promoters. A budget of £60,000 in the first year has grown to £350,000, and nearly a third of the events supported have been confined to London. The office's deputy director, Hannah Horowitz, reports a burgeoning interest in foreign drama among audiences and producers, though inevitably maintains that Visiting Arts is restricted by its budget.

Nor are there sufficient theatres to accommodate the increasingly audacious design schemes of European companies. Robert Palmer spent 12 months negotiating to bring *The Cherry Orchard* to Glasgow, in a characteristically spectacular production by Germany's Peter Stein. The proposed location was an arena half the size of Hampden football stadium, specially built in the Scottish Exhibition Centre for Glasgow's year as the European City of Culture. But though this temporary stage will be adequate for the 370-strong Bolshoi Opera company, Stein's *Orchard* proved too big for transplantation there. "We were beaten by half a metre," says Palmer, ruefully.

Stein is precisely the kind of pioneering theatrical talent familiar on the Euro-circuit but all too rarely seen here. Ironically, he is probably best known in Britain for his Welsh National Opera productions of Verdi.

Surprisingly, the arranging of work permits and visas can be as challenging as the logistics of staging. Thelma Holt says that one

of her staff is often occupied full-time grappling with immigration formalities. "The machinery is designed to deal with skilled and manual workers," explains Holt, "not artists arriving en masse."

She and other producers also object to new "withholding" tax regulations. These were intended for international sports stars and other high-earners, but frequently affect modestly-paid members of visiting ensembles, who are shocked to find a portion of their fees being retained by host managers. The Inland Revenue further inhibits the promoters' ambitions by its continuing refusal to make tax allowances for corporate sponsorship.

At a time of high innovation in Europe, many companies are choosing to work outside conventional auditoria. When they visit Britain, their producers are obliged to seek special licences from local authorities. The current tour of Britain by Archais, the French "rock 'n' roll circus", has been dogged by conflict between council officials and the promoter, Adrian Evans.

"I'm often faced with 30 or 40 bureaucrats whose knowledge of performance hardly extends beyond Torville and Dean," Evans says. "They bury their heads in the rule book, instead of asking how far - in practical reality - the show represents a threat to public safety."

Archais have been widely

praised for "reinventing" circus as a brand of modern performance art. But their taste for pyrotechnics and erotic humour has earned them a lurid reputation here, which has exacerbated Evans's difficulties. Last Thursday, the troupe was banned from making an appearance scheduled for September on Bristol's Durdham Down. Evans was left threatening the city with a lawsuit and casting around for an alternative site.

Because of anxieties expressed by local councillors, he had taken officials to see Archais in Paris and Manchester, and claims that their response was unanimously favourable. But the relevant committee seemed more influenced by tabloid press stories about full frontal nudity and simulated rape - neither of which actually features in the company's repertoire. "21,000 people have seen Archais in Manchester this month," says Evans. "Nobody has been hurt, and I have not heard a single complaint about the content of the show." Even so, they may also be prevented from appearing on Clapham Common later in the year.

Some producers believe that the conservatism of local authorities reflects closed minds among the British at large. But most confirm Hannah Horowitz's description of a growing public appetite for fresh work from abroad. Thelma Holt argues that British audiences are as receptive as any in the world, and Frank Dunlop says that, despite the effort involved - foreign companies relish appearing here. The pity is that they may have fewer opportunities to do so in the future.

BRIEFING

Business v. busybodies

What he describes as "an unholy alliance between left wing anti-apartheid and right wing anti-pornography groups" exercised the rhetoric of Absa's Colin Tweedy in New York last week. The director general of the Association for Business Sponsors of the Arts, attending a symposium of business-art associations, was commenting on two of the United States' most contentious cultural issues: the long-running Mapplethorpe/Cincinnati "pornography" dispute, and the more recent Shell/San Francisco row. The mayor of San Francisco, who was at the time bidding for Nelson Mandela to include the city in his American itinerary, instructed San Francisco's Fine Arts Museum to find another sponsor for its exhibition of Dutch 17th-century paintings next February, because the original sponsor, Royal Dutch Petroleum, was considered unacceptable. Its parent company, Royal Dutch Shell, has a South African subsidiary. In the end, Mandela did not go to San Francisco.

"It is ironic that many people in Britain see American arts funding as the way forward," Tweedy told the symposium. "But if a city can force a museum to turn down an important sponsor, thereby jeopardising an exhibition, and a show by a major artist could cause imprisonment and fines for a director and the abolition of all federal funding, then the whole international community of those who care about the arts must speak out."

Changing scale

Sir Michael Tippett dominates the British opera scene this summer. Tonight at the Albert Hall his fourth opera, *The Ice Break*, is to be performed at the Proms, while Glyndebourne patrons are currently being entertained by the rappers, saxophones and specimen of his most recent opera, *New Year*. But the 85-year-old composer will soon turn to more intimate channels of communication. He has just been commissioned to write a new string quartet, his fifth. The



Tippett: new quartet in view

commission comes from the Lindsay Quartet, which premiered his fourth quartet 11 years ago. The Lindsay Quartet is resident at Manchester University, but perhaps best known for the annual chamber music festival they began in Sheffield six years ago. The new Tippett will open the 1992 event.

Austria awakes

Lorand Hegyi, a Hungarian art historian, is the new director of Vienna's Museum of Modern Art - an appointment which has surprised the stuffy Viennese art establishment. The first Hungarian since the heyday of the Habsburg Empire to occupy a high Austrian cultural post, he aims at nothing less than redrawing the cultural map of Europe. According to Dr Hegyi, Austria - like Eastern Europe under socialism - has suffered from isolation; in this case from what he calls "the dominating West German art establishment of the 1980s". Not wanting to sound too much like a Nicholas Ridley of the art world, he adds: "I have nothing against German art. I just want to tone down the power and replace it with pluralism."

Hegy will expand Vienna's permanent collection to include East-European artists who have laboured quietly but whose work has rarely been seen in their own countries or abroad. Austria could soon find itself with a unique collection which debunks the widely-held myth that art stopped in Eastern Europe in 1945.

Paying twice

Members of the British Film Institute who plan to drop into to check on Victor Mature's birth date or to see some Arabian cinema have to pay twice. They will be asked to pay £1.50 for a day-pass, £1.50 for a year's access to a service previously included in the annual membership fee. (Currently £15.75). Members of the general public who venture into the Institute's Stephen Street premises will be persuaded to part with £25 for a year or £5 for a day. None of them, however, will be able to check out that Arabian tome the library's loan service is being abolished.

The principal excuse is simple lack of space. Since 1987, when the Institute moved to an office block purchased by J. Paul Getty Jr, the library's valuable collection has been squeezed into a woefully insufficient ground-floor space and basement store. The service has been deteriorating ever since, while the staff have grown ever more harried. By stopping their loan collection, the library plans to release shelf space for open access reference books. The hefty charges will also ease the crush by removing quite a few readers.

CRITICS' CHOICE: THEATRE AND CABARET

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current London shows can be found on page 22

NEW IN LONDON

THE FANTASTICKS New York record-breaking musical from 1950 brings a touch of sweet young romance to the Park. Risk of over-dosing on the sugar content.

Open Air Theatre Regent's Park NW1 (071 496 2431) Underground Regent's Park/Baker Street. Preview tonight, 7.45pm. Opens tomorrow 7.45pm. Continues until July 31, 7.45pm.

THE FROGS Solashing European premiere of Sondheim, Aristophanes musical imaginatively performed in a swimming pool. Old Brentford Baths, Chiswick Road (081 740 8389) British Rail Brentford. Opens tomorrow 8pm, then Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm. Until August 4.

ICARUS FLARE Double-bill of London New Play Festival winners, *Cherub* and *Fragments*, variations on the common theme of flight. Man in the Moon Theatre, 392 Kings Road SW3 (071 351 2878).

THE INKWEEL British premiere of 1961 play by Carlos Muriel, critic of Franco, said to be neo-expressionist in style, performed by talented Ragazzi Company.

Batterssea Arts Centre Old Town Hall, Laverstock Hill SW11 (071 223 2222). British Rail Clapham Junction. Previews Wed, Thur, 7.30pm. Opens Fri 7.30pm, then Wed-Sun, 7.30pm. Until August 5.

LEAVE TAKING New play by Winsome Pinnock for Women's Playhouse Trust about a West Indian immigrant out of touch with her childhood and her children. Lync Studio, King Street, W6 (081 741 8701) Underground Hammersmith. Previews Thu to Sat 8pm. Opens July 30, 7pm, then Mon-Sat 8pm, mat Sat, 4.30pm. Until August 25.

THE MAN WHO HAD ALL THE LUCK Transfer from Bristol Old Vic of Arthur Miller's flawed but fascinating first play. Young Vic, 66 The Cut, SE1 (071 928 6363) Underground Waterloo. Previews from Thur, 7.30pm. Opens July 30, 7pm, then Mon-Sat 7.30pm, mat Sat, 3pm. Until September 1.

SHOW BOAT Ian Judge's spacious production in London for 10 weeks. The drama peters out after Act II but the songs stay grand to the end. London Palladium, Argyll St, W1 (071 437 7373) Underground Oxford Circus. Previews from Wed, 7.30pm. Opens August 1, 7pm, then Mon-Sat 7.30pm, mat Wed and Sat, 2.30pm. Until September 22.

OUTSIDE LONDON

BRIGHTON Kean, Derek Jacobi in

Satre's drama of the low-born actor with a Melong identity crisis. Theatre Royal, New Road (0273 28488) Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mat Thur, 2.30 and Sat 4pm.

COVENTRY *Mystery Plays* The 15th-century cycle of plays performed once every three years in the ruins of the old cathedral. (Box office, 0203 553055) From today, 8.30pm, mat from July 28, Wed and Sat, 2.30pm. Until August 18.

GLASGOW *Brothers and Sisters* The 70-strong Welsh Theatre from Llaningo bring their famous epic drama about second world war. Part of the 5 *Theatres of the World* season. Theatre Royal, Hope St (041 332 9000) Part I only, July 26 and 30, 7.30pm. Part II only, July 27 and 31, 7.30pm. Parts I and II all day perf, July 28, 29, 20pm.

Travels with my Aunt. Giles Haverall's ingenious production - Haverall playing the aunt and all the cast dressed as bankers - revived by popular demand. Citizens', Gorbals (041 429 5561). Preview Thur, 7.30pm. Opens Fri, 7.30pm, then Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Sat, August 11, 4pm. Until August 11.

JEREMY KINGSTON

LONDON CABARET

COMEDY, MUSIC AND MAGIC: An excellent variety bill from Richard Morton, Paul Ramone, Brenda Gilhooley.

lan Saville, Sean Mo and compere Ivor Dembo. Red Rose Club, 129 Seven Sisters Road, N7 (071 263 7265) Underground, Finsbury Park. Sat, doors 8.30pm, show 9.30pm. £4 (£3), plus 50p membership.

DOWNSTAIRS AT THE KING'S HEAD: The top-notch American comedian Ray Hannah returns to Britain. With home-grown talent Simon Bigh. King's Head, 2 Crouch End Hill, N8 (081 340 1022) Underground Finsbury Park, then W7 bus. Sat, doors 8pm, show 8.30pm. £3.50 (£2.50), plus 50p membership.

ENTERTAINERS FOR JUSTICE Star student benefit for the Birmingham Sir with Julien Clary, Tom Robinson, Ben Keaton, Skim Video, Jeremy Hardy, John Mooney, Mark Steel and Kit Holterbach. Bloomsbury Theatre, 15 Gordon Street, WC1 (071 387 9629) Underground Euston. Sat, 8.30pm, £7.50 (£6.50).

THE JOHN HEGLEY SUMMER SHOW: This gawky poet and comedian hosts his own summer special. With the Brighton Bottle Orchestra and his musical chums, The Popicans. Hackney Empire, 291 Mare Street, E8 (081 985 2424). British Rail, Hackney Central/Hackney Downs. Fri, 8pm, Sat, 9pm, £5.

MARK HURST: Two nights of this fast-moving and satisfying comic. Stand-up favourites Jo Brand and Kevin Day share a bill of long sets. The Orchard Suite, Finsbury Hill Street (0203 630877). Fri, doors 8pm, show 9.30pm. £4 (£3.50).

THE OMELETTE BROADCASTING COMPANY: Some of the best comedy improvisation around, safe in the hands of Peter West, Justin Case, Alan Marriott and Lee Simpson. Latchmere Theatre, 503 Batterssea Park Road SW11 (071 228 2620). British Rail, Queenstown Road. Sat, 10.15pm. £3.50 (£2.50).

OUTSIDE LONDON

COVENTRY - TIC TOC CLUB: Stand-up favourites Jo Brand and Kevin Day share a bill of long sets. The Orchard Suite, Finsbury Hill Street (0203 630877). Fri, doors 8pm, show 9.30pm. £4 (£3.50).

CRAWLEY - JACK DEE: Just back from representing the UK in the Montreal Comedy Festival, Dee will doubtless be offering observations on the trip. With the endearing Hattie Haywood. Havm Centre, Hawth Avenue (0293 553636) Sat, doors 8pm, show 8.30pm. £4 (£3.50).

CROYDON - PICK OF EDINBURGH PRESENTS: White, Primrose, Patrick Mercer and James Macabane on Thursday. Arnold Brown on Friday. Denis Leary on Saturday and Hattie Haywood and Jack Dee on Sunday. Warehouse Theatre, 62 Dingwall Road (081 880 4080). All shows 8pm. £5 (£4.50).

HARRINGTON - JEREMY HARDY: The ubiquitous Hardy heads north with his captivating solo show. Crown Hotel, Crown Place (0423 565757). Fri, 9.30pm. £5 (£3.75).

CAROL SARLER

OPERA: COMPTON VERNEY

Heart of England's new beat

Just under a year ago, Compton Verney chose the architect Hearing Larsen, following an international competition, for the opera house which is to be built not far from Stratford-upon-Avon, in the grounds of the stately home of the same name. Final planning permission has yet to be given, but the so-called "Glyndebourne of the Midlands" is expected to open in May 1994. The size (1,200 seats) and shape of the theatre are known, but virtually nothing has been said about what will be seen within.

The man who can answer that question is Peter Hemmings, who has been artistic consultant for almost two years and has just been authorised to contract his first singers. Hemmings is no stranger to starting new opera companies. More than a quarter of a century ago he built up Scottish Opera from scratch with the help of his music director, Alexander Gibson. When that was running smoothly, Hemmings went off to take charge of Australian Opera - not the happiest period of his life. More recently there has been Los Angeles Opera, which again was created from nothing. It has succeeded against the gloomiest of predictions; the pessimists said that LA only liked movies.

For Compton Verney he has planned a two-month summer season of four different operas, each being given eight to ten performances. "I'm looking for pieces which fall into one of four quite distinct categories. I like the idea of being only ten miles away from Stratford, so there should be one Shakespeare-based opera per season." That choice, at least, is not restricted: there are reckoned to be around 200 operas stemming in some measure from Shakespeare plays.

"There will be a Verdi, probably an early one as I believe there is a need for an opera house in Britain to explore this corner of the repertory," Hemmings says. "I also want one really large-scale

John Higgins on the first indications of repertoire at the new opera house planned for the Midlands

choral work, a Wagner or a Richard Strauss. We have a substantial stage, 14 metres across, and it must be put into use. But having said that, a small-scale, 20th-century opera will make up the final category of my quartet. Benjamin Britten is an obvious area for re-exploration. It was proved the other day that *Albert Herring* could work at Covent Garden, so it could certainly work at Compton Verney."

Is Hemmings trying to create a non-Mozart house? The inevitable Glyndebourne comparisons will mean that a little jealousy is quite likely to exist between the two. Hemmings takes evasive action. "I don't see it as a theatre where Mozart is automatically done every year. He is very well catered for elsewhere, especially around the bicentenary year."

All operas are to be sung in the original language, which will make casting that little bit easier. Even when he was at Scottish Opera Hemmings was quite ready to look abroad to find what he required. "I don't want to build up a repertory company, but I do want to establish a relationship with certain singers so they will come to us regularly. I'd like to be able to provide a platform for artists as yet little known in this country, but I'm also going to encourage familiar singers to take on unfamiliar roles - the size of the house enables them to sing parts they might be reluctant to try in a larger auditorium."

The Los Angeles experience has made Hemmings a great supporter of shared productions. He will be looking overseas rather than to-

wards the home-grown. "A new house opens with nothing in the bank. But at the same time we have got to offer our audiences something new. I would expect that two of our productions each year would be shared. When you are choosing where to look, it is similarity that counts - similarity of stage, of aims, of character, of finance. The cost of a major new production is now around £250,000 and few theatres can afford that by themselves."

The orchestra, though, is likely to come from rather closer to home. There has been plenty of speculation that Simon Rattle will be conducting each season and that he will want to bring his City of Birmingham Symphony with him. No one is saying much about this, beyond a guarded comment that Compton Verney is looking for an orchestra "that hasn't played much opera."

The flag of opera will fly from Compton Verney's masthead, but in early autumn it expects to house a different ballet company each year. When it gets too cold for lakeside champagne the theatre will be open for schools' productions, with probably a Christmas offering of *Hansel and Gretel* or something similar. But opera itself is Peter Hemmings' business.

"It is on the crest of a wave of popularity at the moment, but the buildings have not kept pace with the demands of opera. I hope that everyone will be jealous of our building, which will stand for what people in the Nineties think of as opera's future."

Both Covent Garden and Glyndebourne will be rebuilding at the time Compton Verney hopes to open, and they will doubtless be uttering very much the same sentiments.

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Pick of the Week

CHRISTIE'S

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WORLD MUSIC: WOMAD FESTIVAL

Lost tribes that gather in a brave new wilderness

World Music audiences are growing, but David Toop finds that the promoters have not yet properly worked out the presentation

Perhaps Womad (The World of Music, Arts and Dance) should consider changing its name to Nomad. The flourishing premier organisation for the promotion of World Music, it presents festivals and special events in increasingly unlikely seaside towns and leisure centres. Rivermead Leisure Centre in Reading was the site of Womad's most ambitious venture for some years. It is a typical example of the sort of temporary encampment in which the global village is obliged to pitch its tents. Soaring, metal-cube buildings, acres of planned wood, yellow plastic chutes for "fun" swimming and barn-like activity spaces: such are the elements that must be imbued with the Womad spirit if these wildly eclectic musical occasions are to succeed.

Saturday began with the excellent Soweto group, Winds of Change. This exultant gospel-and-politics choir is touring with the support of Christian Aid, which shows that Womad's attitude to religion is as open as its musical programming.

By mid-afternoon the sunshine

was fierce. The Bhundu Boys, playing on the outdoor stage, had to be forsaken in favour of the basket ball court and its stifling gloom. Competing with the ever-popular Bhundu was the Dmitri Pokrovsky Ensemble from Moscow. This 11-piece group of a cappella vocalists was kitted out in traditional costumes, save for Dmitri himself, who distinguished his authority with the kind of Russian blue suit we have seen on the television news so often recently.

For 18 years, the Ensemble has been secretly collecting folk songs throughout the Soviet Union. Recently, their activities have begun to enjoy official approval. Cossack songs about drinking, horses and womanising proved an instant hit; and though the group's jolly, folkloric tone was slightly disconcerting, the harsh, inner turmoil of their close harmonies saved us from thinking we had stumbled into an English folk night.

From this point in the afternoon, the published programme bore no real relation to anything happening anywhere. A glance

into the Green Room, a venue seemingly designed for indoor golf or orienteering, was sufficient for a snap judgement about participatory Brazilian dancing.

The Algerian *rai* of Chaba Fadela and her husband, Cheb Sahraoui, promised better things. I once attempted to interview Chaba Fadela in Algeria and found her capable of an impressive show of defiance. Yet what she lacks in regard for journalists she makes up for in vocal passion.

Unfortunately, *rai* is a music that sounds at its best on cheap cassettes, preferably heard blasting from cars in Marseilles or North Africa. Live shows, especially those occurring in English suburban fields, suffer from monotony; this is partly caused by indifferent musicians who do little of interest to embellish the songs.

Sahraoui's reluctance to depart from the glassy pre-set sound of his keyboard was a taste in point. During the poignant introduction to "N'set fik", the blend of ecstasy and frustration unique to *rai* briefly surfaced, but nobody seemed willing to abandon themselves to the mood.

A trek back to the basketball court was rewarded by the likeable Chinese flautist, Guo Yue. Last summer, Guo Yue was performing with his brother. Now he is the star turn, his sinuous flute supplemented only by a Japanese drummer. Unpromising as this sounds, his deft, forceful musicianship sustains the concentration of an audience with ease.

Guo Yue's sister, Liang, provided an enjoyable interlude with her performance of a melody called "Fishing by Lamplight" played on a string instrument called the Cheng. The delicate impressionism was perfect for the moment, casting a lingering spell in the torpid heat.

Guo Yue is dependable in any circumstances and so, one might reasonably expect, is *frakere*. This exemplary Cuban band began their set well enough, with a thicket of Afro-Cuban percussion and chanting. All the usual elements were present — the astonishing horn arrangements, the showmanship, the capacity to turn on a coin from cha-cha to jazz, to minuet — but before long, a drum solo loomed and boredom set in.

Why does contemporary Cuban music have to be so clever, so fast, so insensitive? This is doubtless a question that only Cubans can answer.

A final visit to the basketball court solved a different puzzle. Where was everybody? They were indoors watching the Cambodian National Dance Company. Seats were scarce for this strangely inactive spectacle, re-created after the ruin of the Vietnam War and Pol Pot's regime. It was hard to believe that an art of such pure, minimal gestures could work so well in this environment, yet perhaps the easy-care, easy-go ambience of Womad is more conducive, ultimately, to elegant stasis rather than to its undelivered promise of excitement.



Exultant: A member of Winds of Change, the gospel-and-politics choir from Soweto, performing at Reading



Chief instigator: Roger Waters (centre) before the massive wall, on which names of those killed in war this century were projected

ROCK: THE WALL — BERLIN 90

Borderline success

Grandiose spectacle or unifying celebration?
Saturday night's Berlin performance of *The Wall* divided the critics. Anne McElvoy reports from the Potsdamer Platz arena

Berlin's own *Götterdämmerung*, cast in polyester, happened on Saturday night. The almost united city vaulted its West-East division for the last time, as Roger Waters's *The Wall* was performed on the former death-strip alongside the real thing.

More than 200,000 people, most of whom must have been still in primary school when the original Pink Floyd album came out in 1979, gathered for a concert which was a dextrous combination of good cause, hype and political significance had made the *de rigueur* event in the social calendar for German teenagers of all ages. "This is our Woodstock," said one young East German, flaunting an impressive knowledge of ancient rock history. It wasn't. Admittedly, the opening message was one of peace and love, but it came sensibly dressed from the EC president, Jacques Delors. No hint of youthful rebellion here.

Some 400 over-exhilarated spectators passed out, but possibly more out of a sense of momentousness than from any Dionysian excess, for after the last song the audience applauded, picked up their jackets and disappeared politely to sleep on park benches before the coach journeys back to Leipzig, Warsaw and Leighton Buzzard.

This was, of course, pure cultural gigantism: we were not expecting the thrill of mass intimacy, witnessing artistic excellence, but rather a replay of the *Sturm und Drang* contest of man against nature. We were definitely spectators rather than an audience, placing our bets on success or failure. Could the barren, rubble-strewn reaches of the vast Potsdamer Platz really be con-

quered by this visual and auditory experiment?

The answer is that it could, at the price of a certain absurdity of scale. The cast-list was certainly impressive on paper: besides the project's chief instigator, Roger Waters, there were Cyndi Lauper, Van Morrison, Joni Mitchell, Sinead O'Connor, Ute Lemper and (in acting roles, during some fairly blatant surrealist-satire sequences) Tim Curry, Marianne Faithfull and Albert Finney. But for the majority of the spectators, the performers were mere specks agitating in front of a 25 metre-high background wall and merging into the holograms.

Even from the vantage point of the grandstand erected for press, PR people and those performers' relatives considered too dignified, too valued or just too old to enjoy the sensual excitement of body crush among the herd, opera glasses were an essential accompaniment. Indeed, critical discourse was usually on the level of "Is that Cyndi Lauper or Sinead O'Connor singing?" Usually, however, it was Roger Waters who was gamely covering the 168 metre-wide stage, managing to be everywhere at once and to sing tolerably. If nothing else, the event was a fillip to a sagging career.

Nevertheless, it was difficult not to be reminded of the scene in the spoof on-the-road film *Spinal Tap*, in which the band end up dancing around a miniature

Stonehenge because someone has got the measurements wrong. That said, the intricacy of the grotesque puppets, the technical prestidigitation and the sheer grandeur of the set outlined against the Berlin sky at dusk elicited gasps from the most cynical. At spectacular moments — and the final collapse of "the wall" was that — the performers seemed to be largely unnecessary, rarely could they assert their fragile art against the weight of spectacle.

Whatever the reservations about ancient rock stars propelling ancient records back into the charts on the wings of charitable endeavour, this show could hardly stand accused of being irrelevant. When the chorus of "Tear down the wall" was chanted in the final scene, the crowds — stretching through No Man's Land from the Potsdamer Platz and the Reichstag — cheered as one. Even more effective was the appearance of the marching band of the combined Soviet forces in Germany, now the target of growing ire in East Germany. As they played, the words "Bring the Boys back home" were pointedly projected on to the wall behind them.

Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, whose charity — the Memorial Fund for Disaster Relief — is set to gain an uncertain amount from the spectacle, once the multi-million dollar cost of staging is

subtracted from the takings, looked suitably out of place in his navy suit and tie. But the former RAF pilot is now at least as popular as Roger Waters here. The Germans have a peculiar fondness for old war heroes, even for one who flew on 100 missions to bomb Germany.

Did he actually like the music? "I quite enjoyed 'Another Brick in the Wall'," he said, judiciously. "There are certain things one does not approve of, but it is not for us to say what young people should enjoy. The establishment is far too fussy. Some people were horrified at the thought of co-operating with a pop musician but there are worse things on this earth."

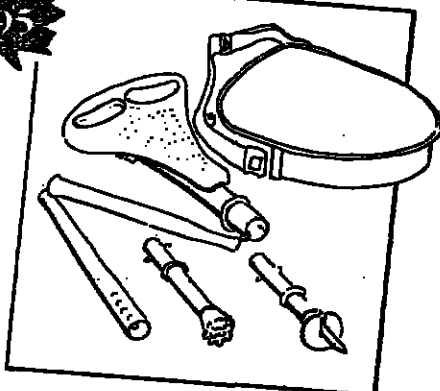
Along the Street of the 17th of June leading to the Brandenburg Gate, battered vans disgorged hippies of the original vintage or from later eras. Meanwhile, growling security men, uncomfortably reminiscent of their brethren along the same strip less than a year ago, protected celebrity hospitality tents from intruders. In the new apartment blocks overlooking the Potsdamer Platz on the eastern side, and now housing former Politbüro members evicted from behind the walls of their Wandlitz compound, faces from the past looked down on present festivities. Günter Schabowski, the former East Berlin party chief, took to his balcony and waved to the crowds who could barely remember him from the distant, brief days of communist reform last December. But the former culture and ideology minister Kurt Hager stayed indoors. He had already protested at the "trivialising of history" and its expression in debacles outside his window. No one took the slightest notice. The Wall has been torn down.

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TELEVISION

Eccentric portrait

NERVOUSLY described by a *Radio Times* feature as "impressionistic" (BBC code-speak for "Huw Wheldon is deceased; please complain directly to *Points of View*, preferably on the automatic telephone answering machine"), Friday's *Van Gogh* (BBC 1) biography was a richly eccentric treat. Buried away on a summer weekend by *Omnibus*, this was the work of the director Anna Benson Gyles and Patrick Barlow, a founder of the National Theatre of Brent, which has specialised in staging such large-scale works as *Messiah* with a cast of two or three.

Barlow's *Van Gogh* suggested that its writer had spent several years alone in a darkened room watching *Lust for Life*, *Citizen Kane* and the early movies of Woody Allen. His biopic was accordingly full of random biographical clues, so that *Kane* addicts must have been awaiting an Impressionist painting of the Rosebud toboggan.

Toulouse-Lautrec was leaping around a decade too early, while the glamorous French female newscaster in the cornfields analysed Van Gogh in less than 30 seconds. Jack Shepherd shouted a lot on behalf of Gauguin and Linus Roache as Vincent tried to retrieve his ear from neighbouring postmen.

Barlow used all the revue-sketch techniques of his Brent cultural onslaughts, but then added to them an intelligent and sympathetic account of a painter who was all things to all people, except, of course, himself. Van Gogh was last seen turning down the highest of the Japanese bids at Christie's, a cartoon hero forever looking for the joke.

If this is Paris, he had earlier asked an expert, could you please explain Impression-

ism? In this case it was the art of a lightning character study without too much movement of the lips. Stand by for the Stephen Sondheim musical version.

As Anne McElvoy reports above, the ending of more than half a century of East European communism was marked in Berlin this weekend not with a ceremonial march-past of armed border guards, nor with a performance of highlights from the musicals of Bertolt Brecht, but with a rock opera of truly stunning banality. Short of celebrating the end of the Indian Empire with an indifferent take-away curry, or closing the Argentinian National Theatre with the third tour of *Evita*, it is hard to think of a greater insult to those involved in making history than such a circus.

Roger Waters's *The Wall*, it was claimed, in the tradition of epic open-air rock, would make money for charity, though by early Saturday evening the BBC, which had wisely not bought the video rights, was suggesting in its radio news that the cost of the staging would use up most if not all of the profits.

But Channel 4 broadcast the lot — nearly three hours of smoke and helicopters and puppets and an ego-trip score which would drive thousands up, let alone over, any wall in the neighbourhood. Just what memories the helicopters and the searchlights brought back to the citizens of Berlin was not clear. For the rest of the world, with bits of the real wall already on the mantelpiece alongside the Venetian model gondolas and the Mexican hats, it was probably just another rock concert somewhere to the East of our own dear Knebworth.

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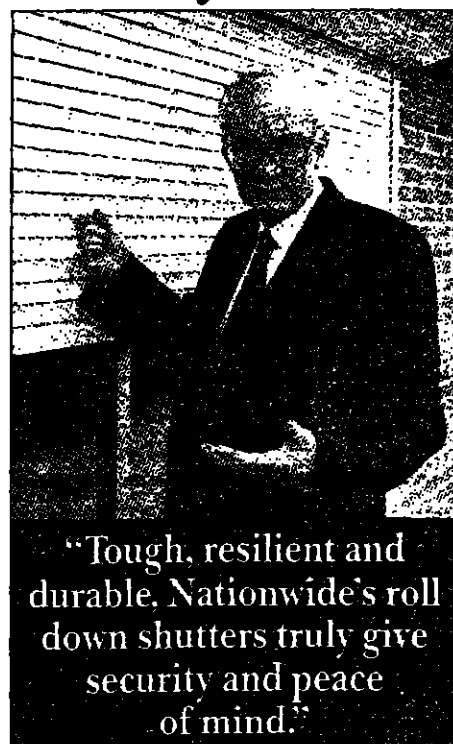
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BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax.
6.30 BBC Breakfast News with Nicholas Witchell and Jill Dando 8.55 Regional News and weather.
9.00 News and weather.
9.05 But First This... Children's programmes beginning with Belle and Sebastian (r) 9.25 Harbeat.
Drawing and painting show (r)
10.00 News and weather followed by Double Date. Soapstock game show (r) 10.30 Playdays.
10.55 Five to Eleven. Anne Wynn-Wilson looks at a tapestry celebrating the Quaker movement made by 3,000 people around the world.
11.00 News and weather followed by Our House: A Point of View. A new American family drama series 11.55 The O Zone. Music magazine.
12.00 News and weather followed by The Garden Party. Paul Coo, Jayne and Denis Tully present the first of a new series of the magazine show from Glasgow's Botanic Gardens.
Today's edition features the human body behind the Special Olympics being held in Glasgow. There is also music from Big Country, vegetarian cookery with Glynis Christian and Craig McLachlan from Neighbours 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 Nine O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather.
1.30 Neighbours. (Cee-fax) 1.50 The Allotment Show. Eric Robson and Henry Noblett with more green-fingered advice (r)
2.20 The Six Million Dollar Man. The man-made man is selected to save a cougar. Wales: The Royal Welsh 1990 3.10 Head of the Class. American comedy series 3.35 A Summer Journey. Angela Rippon continues her journey down the Kennel and Avon Canal (r)
4.05 Aristocat. Cartoon (r)

BBC 2

7.10 Open University: Data Models and Databases. (r) 7.35
8.00 News 8.15 Westminster.
8.30 Marriage of Convenience. Chris Denham reports on the extraordinary phenomenon of 4,000 Portuguese people who, each year, travel to Jersey looking for employment (r)
9.00 Film: When There's a Will (1938). Film: When There's a Will (1938). b/w starring Will Hay as a steady lawyer who hasn't had a client for months. Then a shady American comes in seeking his "advice", but seems more interested in the fact that the offices are situated over a bank.
Directed by William Beaudine.
10.45 Film: Our Relations (1936, b/w) starring Laurel and Hardy. The boys are sailors in this one, and entrusted with a package containing a diamond ring. They lose the package, become involved with their long-lost twin brothers, and then nearly get finished off by a mob of gangsters. Vintage stuff, directed by Harry Lachman. (r) The Royal Welsh 1990
12.00 News in Four. Magazine series on disabled matters (r)
12.30 England: Up for the Cup. Press photographs of footballing action from 1930 to 1934.
12.35 Golf: The Open. Highlights of yesterday's final round presented by Harry Campbell (r)
1.20 Bertha (r) 1.35 Glass. Shaping molten glass (r)

4.10 The New Lassie. Will, Megan and our canine chum are trapped by some old but active military ships (Cee-fax) 4.35 Droids. R2D2 and C3PO clank around in another cartoon adventure. (Cee-fax)
4.55 Newsround 5.05 What's That Noise? Craig Charles on the theme of how music is written. Guests are Nigel Kennedy, Tania Tarram and Salsanovic (r)
5.35 Neighbours (r) (Cee-fax) Northern Ireland: Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Ulster
6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Michael Stuart. Weather
6.30 Regional News Magazine. Northern Ireland: Neighbours
7.00 Wogan with Jonathan Ross. The gregarious Jonathan talks to Craig McLachlan of Neighbours, Neil Simon and John Hargreaves.
7.30 Masterchef. The week's competitors are from the North-West of England and the chef John Burton-Race, from the exclusive L'Ortolan, near Reading, and actress Brenda Blethyn are helping Mr Grossman to judge the region's winner. (Cee-fax)
8.00 Bread.
A word to the wise: if you can take sufficient time off from laughing at the Bowdells to think about them, you will be doing yourself — and the series scriptwriter Carla Lane — a big favour. Admittedly, tonight's instalment lacks the poignancy of last week's cockle death of Jack's aged employer, Mrs "Peculiar" Cumberland, but there is still plenty of evidence tonight of the Carla Lane specialities — the subtle knitting together of the wine and the grin, the caring and the careless and, most entertaining of all perhaps, the transformation — often within the space of a single minute — of the Boswell kitchen into cocktail, confessional, and counselling chamber (r). (Cee-fax)
8.30 Up to Something. Patchy comedy sketches. (Cee-fax)

2.00 News and weather followed by Festival. The first multicultural festival in Leeds (r). (Cee-fax) 2.35 The Way I Went. Joe McWilliams was evacuated during the war, from Belfast to the mountains of the Moors. In today's programme he contrasts the two areas (r)
3.00 News and weather followed by The Aristocrats. Robert Lacy meets the Marquis de Ganay as he prepares to open his chateau to the public (r) 3.50 News, regional news and weather
4.00 BBC Design Awards 1990. Muriel Gray with the winners of this year's competitions (r) 4.40 Look-Stranger. Removing a 100 years of silt from the River Avon between Evesham and Stratford (r)
5.05 Film: The Hellfire Club (1980) starring Keith Michell, Adrienne Cori and Peter Anne. In the 18th century, a nobleman's son runs away to join the circus and returns when an adult to claim his father's inheritance, only to find that his wicked cousin has got there first. Enjoyable historical and romantic romp with, if anything, a few too many jokes. Directed by Robert S. Baker and Morley Sherman
6.35 When in France. French language series (r)
7.00 East. The first report from the troubled Kashmir province since the Indian Government banned foreign correspondents
7.30 Now the War is Over: Making Do. A series of films about the years 1945-1951. After winning the war, it looks increasingly as if Britain is losing the

9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Burk. Weather.
9.30 Byline: Listening to Volcanoes.
If it were just that the actress-cook Madhur Jaffrey uses spices a lot, her trip to the spice lands of Indonesia could be written off as self-indulgent extravagance. Much more relevant is the fact that she was born in India, of a "subject" race, and that the Indonesian islanders were themselves subjected to monstrous exploitation by the Portuguese and the Dutch. Her identification with the islanders, and her search for their resilient spirit, is in marked contrast to the superficial look-see attitude of the rest of her fellow travellers from the West. Her ears are, therefore, sensitively attuned to what the volcano on the island of Ternate is trying to say about human discord and the need to and it, when it blows its top. (Cee-fax)
10.20 Come Dancing 90. Tanya from Manchester and Belfast set it out at the Tower Ballroom in Blackpool
10.45 Miami Vice. Far-from-plain-clothes cop series
11.35 A Certain Age. The problems facing people who reach their 60 and have aged parents to look after. Northern Ireland: 7 Bands on the Up 12.00-12.25am A Certain Age
12.05am Weather

peace. Rationing and queuing get worse; whatmen and beaver enter the diet; and black markets and spivs flourish. There is also the winter of 1947 to cope with (r)
8.10 Where on Earth Are We Going? This fourth of Jonathan Porritt's six personal views on ecology and the imbalance between industry and the natural world and asks what can be done to bring the two back into sync. (Cee-fax)
9.00 The Best of Saturday Night Clive. Clive James passes his quizzical eye over Japanese dating shows which, if they are anything at all, are quite unbelievable. Plus, comedienne Victoria Wood and the founder of the World Couch Potato Movement (r)
9.45 Hit and Run. More adventures with the irrepressible Ruby Wax, this week having her car towed away and stealing a lift with an eccentric friend (r)
10.10 Fishing the Hard Way. Joe Brown descends through a hole in the roof of a limestone cave in Scotland to catch trout in a pool 70 feet below. (Cee-fax)
10.30 Newsnight with Francine Stock
11.15 Making The Most of A Psychiatrist. Mike Wilks whose work combines obsessive invention with an unrelenting logic
11.45 Building Slights. Writing Gillian Derry presses the David Mellor Cutlery Factory in the Peak District (r) 11.55 Weather
12.00 Open University: Trade Union Barriers. Ends at 12.30am

ITV LONDON

6.00 TV-am
6.25 Te-ten and the Masters of the Universe. Animated science fiction adventures (r) 6.30 News and weather 6.55 Inspector Gadget (r) 10.25 Vicky the Viking 10.50 News headlines
10.55 The Adventures of Black Beauty. Children's series based on Anna Sewall's classic novel (r) 11.25 Just for the Record. The search for the biggest iguana 11.50 News and weather 11.55 Tube Mice (r) 12.05 Playbox (r) 12.25 Home and Away 12.55 News and weather
1.00 News at One with Nicholas Owen. Weather
1.20 Santa Barbara 1.50 A Country Practice
2.20 The Ten Dance Kid. The story of a young boy who has a burning ambition to be a tap-dancer on Broadway
3.15 News headlines 3.20 News and weather 3.25 Families. Soap set in England and Australia
3.55 Cocoon. Animated series set on a tropical island 4.00 What-a-Mess. Adventures of an unruly puppy. (Oracle) 4.15 She-Ra: Princess of Power. Animated action adventure
4.40 Children's Ward. Further dramas and emergencies from the children's ward. New admissions include a young boy suffering from spina bifida and a young mother with a very sick child. (Oracle)
5.10 Sporting Triangles. Sports quiz
5.40 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather
5.55 Thames Help with ideas for sporting diversions beginning with adult swimming lessons



Vanessa Redgrave: chocolate widow (8.00pm)

8.00 Film: Consuming Passions (1988). Dark chocolate-coloured at the start, this comedy is black, black, long before the end. It is not content merely to flirt with bad taste; it cravies it. In terms of the relish with which it recounts the reprocessing of dead bodies, it has a kinship with Sweeney Todd, but the Demon Barber was a sweetie in comparison with the chocolate factory. Inmate in Giles Foster's film (Jonathan Pryce, Freddie Jones and Tyler Bitterworth) whose products have a human content to compensate for the absence

of natural cocoa and flavour. The morbid humour that seeps into the film as it goes on, will not do much to boost the sales of those chocolates that do not bear well-known brand names. There are, however, plenty of families and high-quality brands in the cast list, including Vanessa Redgrave, mangling her Maltese vowels as the oversexed Gorgon who is literally widowed by a chocolate doctor. Continues after the news. (Oracle)
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30 News and weather
10.35 Film: Consuming Passions continued
11.25 The Price of a Smile. Under the NHS reforms presently being implemented, the tripartite relationship between dentist, patient and the NHS is about to change. Frontiers examines these changes
11.55 Murphy's Law. Entertaining series starring George Segal as an insurance investigator
12.50am Sportsweek Extra. The IBF World Featherweight title bout between Jorge Benitez and Troy Dorsey in Las Vegas
1.50 Film: The Return of Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer (1986) starring Stacy Keach and Lauren Hutton. While watching the filming of a movie in New York, Mike Hammer saves a millionaire's daughter from being kidnapped. After this he finds himself chasing a gang of renegade Vietnam veterans who run a racket buying and selling children in Hollywood.
4.00 60 Minutes. Award-winning American documentary series
5.00 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.00 Noah's Ark. The changing face of the Venezuelan savannah (r)
6.20 Business Daily
6.30 The Channel 4 Daily
9.25 The Art of Landscape. Stunning scenery set to a peaceful soundtrack
11.00 As It Happens. Andy Kershaw and his intrepid camera crew witness life as it happens at Wormwood Scrubs.
12.00 One Small Step. The work of Birmingham's Institute of Conductive Education (r)
12.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service presented by Susannah Simons
1.00 Sesame Street
2.00 How To Survive the Nine to Five. Open College series attempting to understand the relationship between the individual, job stress and job satisfaction (r). (Teletext)
2.30 Film: State Secret (1950, b/w). Pacy and extremely funny Hitchcock-style thriller starring Douglas Fairbanks Jr and Glynis Johns. An American surgeon has the challenging task of operating on a dictator from Central European state. But when his patient dies, he fears for his life. Directed by Sidney Gilliat
4.25 Short Tall Story. A humorous parable, in animated form, about nations at war
4.30 Countdown
5.00 TV 101. Kevin Keegan quits his old school, Roosevelt High. His task is to revolutionise the school's newspaper by transforming it into a television news report
6.00 The Planets: Planets of Gas. Heather Couper explores the two giants

— Saturn and Jupiter — and discovers solid ice moons, methane oceans and geysers containing liquid sulphur (r). (Teletext)
6.30 Happy Days. Fifties high school comedy series
7.00 Chann-Bawl
7.50 Comment followed by Weather
8.00 Brookside. True-to-life soap set in a small Liverpool neighbourhood. (Teletext)
8.30 Don't Quote Me. The prophecy and prediction game which is full of surprises. Jimmy Mulville, Emma Nicholson MP, Heather Couper and Simon Hoggart guess who said what
9.00 The Wonderful World of Dogs. Not so wonderful, however, for the Australian townfolk who have to cope with the 100 tons of smelly souvenirs left behind on their streets every day.
9.15 The Decoded Rest of Mark Lewis's chirpy documentary is devoted to portraying dogs as what everyone (except cat-lovers) knows them to be — man's best friend. Woman's too. A poodle called Kisses is not just decked out in matching pink shorts and

shirt, but has to match what his mistress wears when she goes out. And before Timmy laid down and died, he thoughtfully went upstairs to the family bedrooms and kissed everybody goodbye. Lewis also shows us Fugly the straying mongrel who has been jugged 100 times, and is a jugged Lassie-style movie star in the making, if ever there was one. There is a closing credit in the film that stem the tears you may be shedding over poor Old C and the deadly mushroom
10.00 A Town Like Alice. Episode two of the six-part award-winning Australian drama based on Neville Shute's novel (r)
11.00 The Dazzling Image. Inspiring series allowing young British directors to explore chosen issues through film and video. Tide Swinton introduces three videos which came out of the 1980s' New Romantic movement. The first film, Degrees of Blindness, made by Carth Wyn Evans, challenges problems of perception and includes dancers Leigh Bowery and Michael Clark. A Call to Arms describes the artist, music and poetry are combined by Cordelia Swann to present women as strong, powerful figures. Finally, Maggie Jailer's A Nosegay reveals the suffering of a hemophiliac who is in despair until an angelic nurse solves his problems
12.10am Film: Diary of a Sane Man (1989). Avant-garde diary about filmmaking, set to the music of Bach. Sara's grandfather leads her through the frames of an Italian film, in which the plot masquerades as a state of mind. Directed by Gad Holander. Ends at 1.50

RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW
5.00am John Peel 6.30 Simon Mayo 8.30 Simon Bates 12.30pm
Newswatch 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00pm
Save Wright in the Amazon 5.30 News
9.00 Mark Goodier 7.30 The Mike
Read Collection 8.30 John Peel 10.00 Nelly Campbell 12.00-2.00am Bob Harris

RADIO 2

FM Stereo and MW
5.00am Steve and Mary 5.30 Chris Stuart 7.30 David Jensen 8.45 Judith Chalmers 11.00 Jimmy Young 1.00pm
David Jacobs 2.00 Gloria Hunniford 4.00pm
Ray Hadow 5.00 John Peel 7.00 Tanya
Turley. Chris Kelly takes a look at the worst films ever made 7.30 Alan Dale with
David Band Days and 8.00 Big Band Era
8.30 Big Band Special 9.00 Humphrey
Lyttelton with The Best of Jazz on Record
10.00am John Peel 12.00am Jazz
Presents 12.30am Dave and Simon Dunn
is joined by Casper Weinberger, the
former US Defense Secretary of State
1.00am-4.00am Bill Bennett with Night
Ride
MW as above except 6.45-7.00pm
Sport and Classified Results

WORLD SERVICE

All times in BST.
6.00am News 6.09 24 Hours 6.30 London
News 7.00 Newsweek 7.30 News America
8.00 News 8.09 24 Hours: News Summary
and Financial News 8.30 Who'd Have
Thought It 8.00 News 10.00 News 10.09
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Bush ratings plummet as voters react to scandal

From MARTIN FLETCHER in WASHINGTON

FOR the first time in his 18 months in office, President Bush is running into serious political turbulence that is threatening Republican prospects in November's important mid-term congressional elections.

His opinion poll ratings are falling as his foreign policy successes during the collapse of communism are eclipsed by mounting domestic problems which include the Savings and Loan scandal and a runaway budget deficit.

A *New York Times* poll showed a 63 per cent approval rating, down from 69 per cent in June and a record 80 per cent in January, soon after the Panama invasion. A poll for *USA Today* last week showed just 50 per cent approval, down from the 64 per cent recorded by the same pollsters in January. A *Wall Street Journal* poll showed 67 per cent approval, down from 75 per cent in April.

The polls also indicate growing economic pessimism among voters. A recent *Washington Post/ABC* survey showed 60 per cent thought the US was "on the wrong track", the worst reading in two-and-a-half years.

Another survey conducted by Richard Wirthlin, the influential Republican pollster, a few weeks ago found "the largest confidence disparity we have ever tested", between a president's approval rating (71 per cent) and the number of people who think the country is heading in the right direction (36 per cent). It also found only 22 per cent of voters expressed very strong approval of Mr Bush, prompting one Republican expert to predict that "one or two months of bad economic news, and Bush's rating will start sinking very fast".

That bad economic news is now arriving, with several states in, on the edge of recession, and a 1991 deficit which the administration forecast at \$169 billion (£100 billion) last week, \$10 billion up on June's forecast, and \$68.5 billion on January's.

The projected deficit is so huge that it has already forced Mr Bush to abandon his potent "no new taxes" pledge. To cut the deficit to within \$10 billion of the \$64 billion ceiling required by law could tip the US economy into recession.

Nor does the projected deficit include the costs of bailing out hundreds of insolvent Savings and Loan (S&L) institutions, the rough equivalent of British building soci-

eties. The first time in his 18 months in office, President Bush is running into serious political turbulence that is threatening Republican prospects in November's important mid-term congressional elections.

The public has suddenly woken up to the enormity of the scandal, and the Republicans and Mr Bush are taking the rap.

Neil Bush, the president's son and director of a Colorado S & L whose failure alone will cost the taxpayer \$1 billion, is acting as a lightning conductor for the public's fury. The administration is failing to satisfy clamour for wholesale prosecutions. The bail-out programme is running out of money, while a second wave of scandals concerns the programme's sale of insolvent S & Ls at bargain prices to unsuitable purchasers.

In the latest of a series of almost daily revelations, *The New York Times* reported yesterday that a former aide to Mr Bush lobbied to help an Arizona businessman acquire 15 insolvent S & Ls with \$1.85 billion in federal subsidies, \$70 million in borrowed money and just \$1,000 of his own. The businessman, James Fall, had previously been indicted on securities fraud charges.

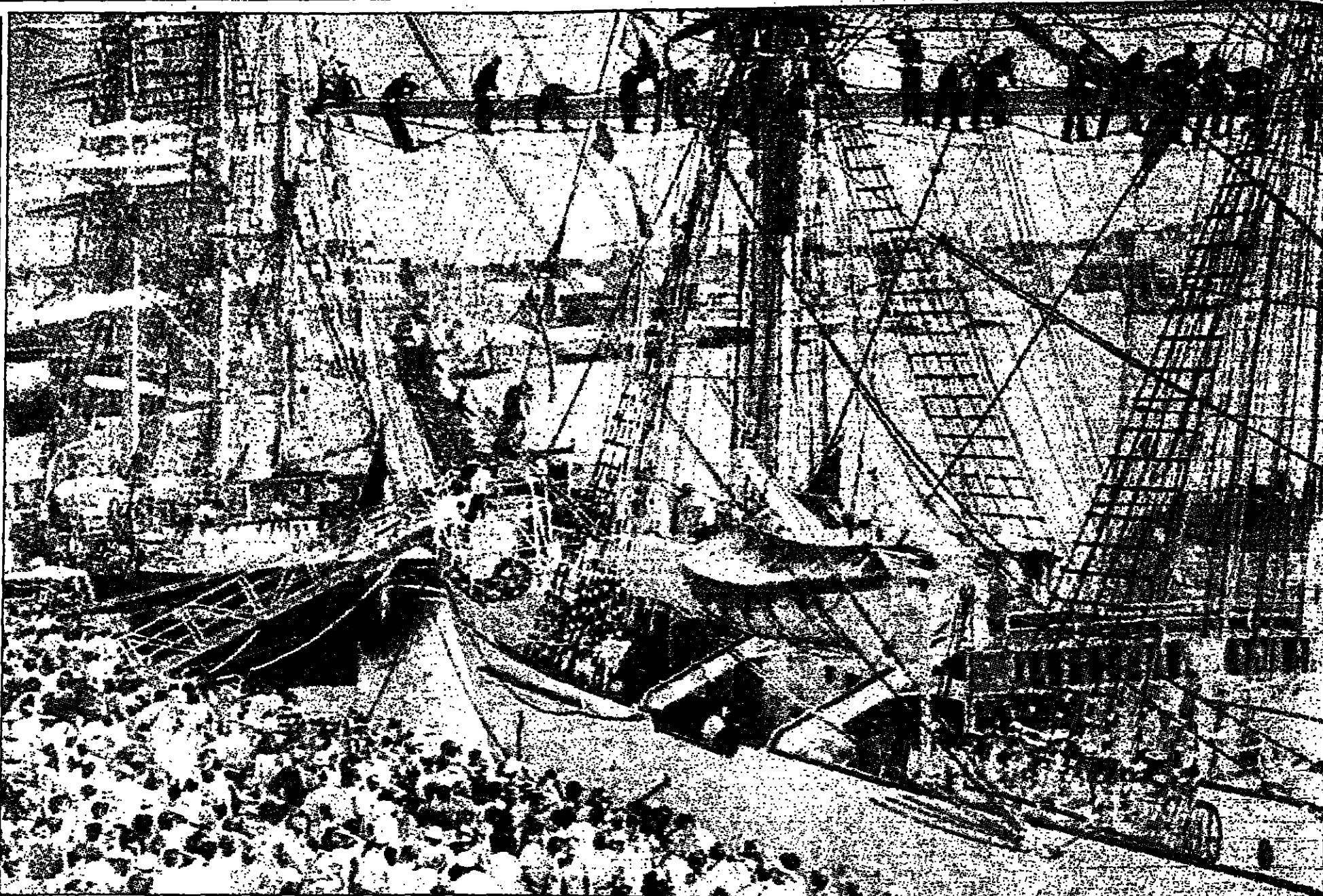
The Democrats' strategy is to win back a disgruntled middle-class which realises that it was the super-rich, not they, who were the real beneficiaries of the Reagan era. The Republican party meanwhile appears divided on abortion, a division likely to widen if Mr Bush appoints an anti-abortion judge to fill the Supreme Court vacancy caused by William Brennan's weekend resignation.

Mr Bush admitted at a press conference last week: "We have some big problems here at home, and I've got to address myself perhaps more effectively to some of those".

Justice in flux, page 10



Neil Bush: a lightning conductor for public fury



Tall ships welcome: Thousands of people gather on the docks in Bordeaux to watch the crew of the British yacht Arethusa working in the rigging during a stopover in the Citty Sark tall ships race. The ships, which arrived from Spain at the weekend, are due to leave the French port on the next leg of the race tomorrow.

Pentagon prepares a rude shock for 18 veteran GIs

From MARTIN FLETCHER in WASHINGTON

IF THE Pentagon complies with a court order issued last week, 18 elderly American men who served in Britain in the second world war may be in for a rude shock.

Pentagon officials will be contacting them to ask if they mind the National Archives and Records Administration releasing their addresses. If they ask why, they will learn that their wartime liaisons with British girls produced illegitimate children who now want to find their long-lost G I fathers.

The court order was the result of an action brought by the 400-strong British War Babies group under the Freedom of Information Act in 1988 in a last-ditch attempt to force the archives, custodian of army records of the time, to release the men's whereabouts. There are thought to be some tens of thousands of British "war babies", many of whom have never met their fathers.

For years the Pentagon has thwarted the group's efforts to secure the information, argu-

ing that to release it would be a violation of the fathers' privacy. "Fatherhood of an illegitimate child during youth is at worst embarrassing and at a minimum highly personal," a government memorandum produced in court said. "Contact by any individual, particularly a long-lost illegitimate child, is clearly intrusive, whether welcome or not."

Joan Meier, the Washington attorney representing the war babies group, strongly rejected this argument, asserting that the war babies had a right to their fathers' addresses, and that the fathers would probably welcome the reunions once the initial shock wore off.

Forty-two of the 50 fathers the group has managed to trace had responded positively to the news, Ms Meier said. To support its case, the war babies group's affidavits were accompanied by some from fathers delighted to have been reunited with children they never knew they had.

Last week's ruling was handed down by Thomas

Jackson, the US district judge presiding over the cocaine-and-perjury trial of Marion Barry, Washington's mayor.

Describing the war babies case as one of unusual poignancy, he gave the Pentagon 60 days to produce evidence that the ex-servicemen named by the group do not want their addresses made public. Failing that, he would order the information to be released. It was sheer speculation, he said, to suggest that they would object to being found.

The Pentagon is expected to appeal, while Ms Meier said she would seek clearer guidelines on how the ex-servicemen are to be approached.

If they are bluntly informed that they have an illegitimate child who wants to see them, they are likely to say "no" in the shock of the moment, she said. She would prefer the Pentagon to ask whether they minded their addresses being released by using a more neutral pretext, such as "we routinely receive requests from people who had contact with you during the war".

Ulster initiative setback over a choice of words

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE government's initiative on devolution for Northern Ireland appeared to have suffered a new setback with serious differences emerging between unionists and nationalists over the form of talks between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Unionist sources in Belfast said they believed that a proposal last week by John Hume, Social Democratic and Labour Party leader, to move the process forward, had only exacerbated differences and further reduced the chances of an end to the deadlock. The difficulties over the so-called North-South negotiations come on top of the continuing disagreement between the Irish government and Mr Hume and the Unionists over the timing of Dublin's involvement in the process.

Last night, it looked unlikely that Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, would be able by the end of the parliamentary session on Thursday to announce formally to the Commons a date for the beginning of talks. Mr

Brooke has said that if he fails to make that statement, the initiative could start to unravel, though he has cautioned that this should not automatically be taken to mean that it will collapse.

The latest problem centres on the form and styling of contacts between Northern Ireland and Dublin. The unionists are determined that if they are to talk to the Irish government, they will do so at the head of a United Kingdom delegation. The two Unionist leaders, James Molyneux and Ian Paisley, have settled on this approach to emphasise the fact that they represent an integral part of the United Kingdom and to give them greater authority in what otherwise would have been, in their view, a lip-sided meeting between a government and a group of back-benchers.

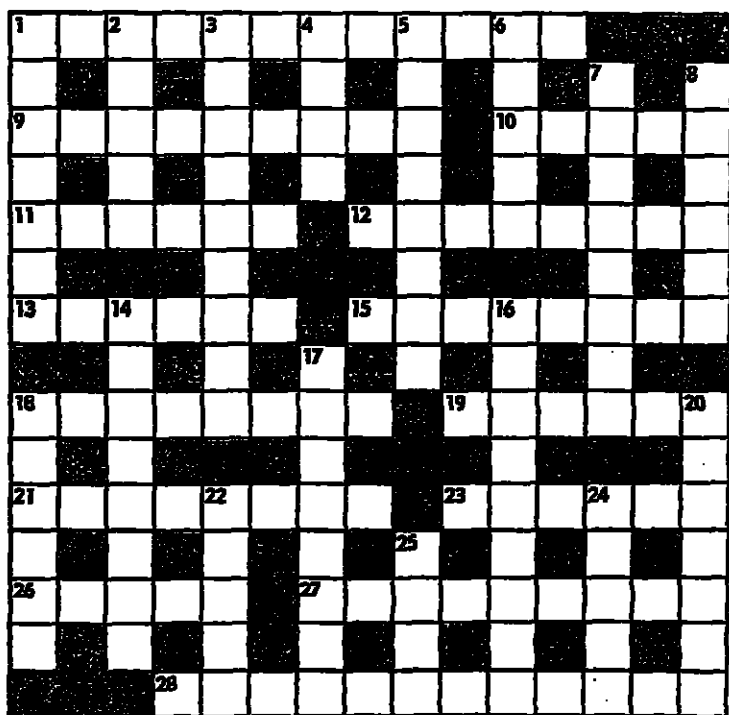
Mr Hume, however, is believed to have rejected the phrase "United Kingdom". According to one source, Mr Hume "talks about Britain and Ireland, there is no reference at all to the UK. Any

reference to the UK seems to be causing a problem".

It was not clear what Mr Hume has proposed in place of the Unionist formulation. There were rumours of various compromise formulations including one which blended North-South contacts with those between Ireland and "Great Britain". Seamus Mallon, Mr Hume's deputy, would not discuss the document nor the dispute over the term "United Kingdom". He said the proposal was in Mr Brooke's hands and the two Unionist leaders and the SDLP were still awaiting a response.

The dispute will not help a speedy resolution of the dispute over the timing of Dublin's involvement. The problem of unravelling is now looming large. Mr Brooke is determined to take his holiday next month and Mr Paisley is expected to take two-and-a-half weeks beginning tomorrow, though he and Mr Molyneux will probably hold one more meeting with Mr Brooke first.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,353



- ACROSS**
- A loose coin rattles, occasioning some cross words (12).
 - Back strike - a rise is most important (9).
 - The Circle Line (5).
 - Invest in design? (3,3).
 - The crooked fancy making such a note (8).
 - Not now to be found in a southern city (6).
 - Shell of vehicle expeditiously made (8).
 - Everything dropped in a bog will be ruined (6).
 - Little one appears on request (8).
 - Someone causing much amusement by getting credit in a joint (6).
 - Undergarments left in French centre, and that's material (5).

- DOWN**
- The singer may be richest - or otherwise (9).
 - The strain of marriage (7,5).
 - After midnight draw on a flask (7).
 - Stuff to sample without hesitation (5).
 - The odd athlete evading his duty? (3,6).
 - A vessel capsize end on (4).
 - Space travel in formation (8).
 - In the main one thoroughly enjoys such music (5).
 - A deterrent for compulsive eaters in the cupboard (8).
 - Tender grub (6).
 - It's doubtful the male worker will accept rest (8).
 - The muddled chairman's lack of control (9).
 - No longer a member of a union (8).
 - Wave a couple of pages in anger (6).
 - A Greek administrator making no progress (7).
 - Could be perfect if stretched (5).
 - Consumer wants radiator without the top (5).
 - A large number have fine plumage (4).

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,352 will appear next Saturday. Five winners will receive a Parker Duofold pen.

Concise Crossword, page 15

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 39 per cent of the competitors at the 1990 London A regional final of The Times Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship.

WEATHER

Almost all parts of Britain will be dry. There will be good sunny spells in most places but the cloud might be thick enough at times to give the odd shower over southwest England, west Wales, southwest Scotland and, in particular, Northern Ireland. It will be warm again, especially in the west, but less so in the east. Outlook: dry with sunny spells but a few showers over Northern Ireland and west Scotland.

ABROAD

MEDIAN: 1=thunder, 2=driizzle, 3=light, 4=snow 5=storm, 6=sunny, 7=rain, 8=clear, 9=rain					
	G	F		G	F
Algeria	28	82	Mexico	31	86
Algeria	29	84	Mexico	30	86
Algeria	30	84	Mexico	29	86
Algeria	31	84	Mexico	28	86
Algeria	1	86	Mexico	27	86
Algeria	2	86	Mexico	26	86
Algeria	3	86	Mexico	25	86
Algeria	4	86	Mexico	24	86
Algeria	5	86	Mexico	23	86
Algeria	6	86	Mexico	22	86
Algeria	7	86	Mexico	21	86
Algeria	8	86	Mexico	20	86
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Algeria	22	86	Mexico	6	86
Algeria	23	86	Mexico	5	86
Algeria	24	86	Mexico	4	86
Algeria	25	86	Mexico	3	86
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Algeria	8	86	Mexico	-228	86
Algeria	9	86	Mexico	-229	

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BUSINESS

مركز الأخبار

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

MONDAY JULY 23 1990

B&C's
Stock
Beech
sold

By ANGELA MACKAY

ALBERT E Sharp & Co has bought Stock Beech, the stock-broking arm of British & Commonwealth, the collapsed financial services group, for a nominal amount, according to Simon Sharp, chairman of the independent Birmingham stockbroker.

The sale will give clients of Stock Beech the chance to regain access to their accounts. Stock Beech ceased trading and clients' funds were frozen after administrators were appointed to B&C and its merchant bank subsidiary in June.

Mr Sharp said about 1,250 private clients, with combined funds of £15 million, were affected.

"We will be working hard to try and get these funds back for our new clients. It may take a while but we are hopeful investors' capital will be unlocked," Mr Sharp said.

The acquisition of Stock Beech, which was part of B&C Merchant Bank, will transform Sharp into one of Britain's biggest regional stockbrokers and almost double funds under management to more than £2 billion.

Mr Sharp said the purchase of Stock Beech, which is based in Bristol, would expand Sharp's client base in the West Country and Birmingham, and expand the firm's venture capital, corporate finance and institutional broking businesses.

If clients' capital is not returned, they may have access to a maximum of £15,000 each under the deposit protection scheme established in the Banking Act.

ICL acts
to end
speculation

ICL, the British computer company in takeover talks with Fujitsu of Japan, has quashed speculation that it had been approached by Olivetti of Italy or Bull of France, the companies that hope to thwart the Japanese takeover.

Speculation that a counter-bid might be made by either Olivetti or Bull emerged after an outcry from European competitors of Fujitsu that the takeover of ICL would further erode the computer industry in Europe. This led to claims that a European solution must be found.

STC, ICL's parent company, is negotiating with Fujitsu, which aims to take a majority interest in ICL. A deal is expected to be announced early next month.

Oil output rises

North Sea oil production rose an average of 400,000 barrels per day, about 10 per cent, in the first half of the year. Of this, production in the British sector rose 230,000 bpd. However, British offshore production fell 62,000 bpd to 1.83 million bpd in May and June, due to a decline in Brent output, James Capel's petroleum services department calculates.

THE POUND

CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar 1.8135 (+0.0048)
W German mark 2.9786 (+0.0090)
Exchange index 94.0 (+0.5)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1898.1 (+18.0)
FT-SE 100 2400.1 (+17.9)
New York Dow Jones 2961.14 (-19.06)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave 32421.52 (-222.85)

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.43	2.27
Austria Sch	21.80	20.50
Belgium Fr	64.30	60.50
Canada \$	2.175	2.055
Denmark Kr	11.94	11.14
Finland Mk	7.29	6.89
France Fr	10.40	9.80
Germany Dm	3.28	2.92
Greece Dr	347.5	325.5
Hong Kong \$	14.70	13.80
Italy Lit	2275	2145
Japan Yen	295	285
Netherlands Gld	3.475	3.255
Norway Kr	11.92	11.22
Portugal Esc	270.75	255.75
South Africa Rd	185.50	177.50
Spain Ptas	160.50	150.50
Sweden Kr	11.20	10.80
Switzerland Fr	2.05	1.95
Turkey Lira	5000	4800
USA \$	1.81	1.75
Yugoslavia Dnr	25.5	23.5

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 126.7 (June)

***** SL

International fraud uses bogus UK banks

By TONY HETHERINGTON

BANK of England officials are expressing growing concern at a wave of international frauds involving the issue of banking documents and drafts that purport to come from British banks and financial institutions.

Officials say that fear of an increasingly widespread appearance of the forged documents could undermine confidence in British banks.

Victims throughout the world have lost many millions of pounds, but investigations by British police have established only that the perpetrators are not within Britain's jurisdiction, but are operating from Nigeria.

The fraudsters order goods from various countries and invite suppliers to contact a bank or finance company in Britain for verification of the creditworthiness of their customer. However, the bank or

institution to which the suppliers write does not exist. The British address is merely a pick-up point, from which mail is forwarded to Nigeria.

The owner of the British accommodation address receives a reply to be sent on to the supplier. The reply is a glowing reference, and an undertaking to pay the supplier as soon as goods reach the docks in Lagos. Often, bankers' drafts or cheques are sent to the supplier as further evidence of the good standing of the Nigerian customer.

The owner of the British address handles only sealed envelopes, with no knowledge of their contents, and is simply paid to act as a post box. The arrangement is set up by mail.

When the goods reach Nigeria, they disappear, and the supplier is left to try to cash a forged draft or to collect money from a bank that does not exist.

The Bank of England has listed 20 names used by the fraudsters, including the Ex-

port Bank, Financial Credit & Savings Trust, the Metropolitan Merchant Trust, and Capital Investment & Trust Company Limited.

Fraudsters' addresses include a flat in Camberwell, south London, a house in Hendon, north London, and offices in Birmingham, Coventry, Abingdon, in Oxfordshire, central London and Greater Manchester. The offices are those of secretarial agencies or companies such as British Monomarks, a long-established supplier of accommodation address services.

The frauds have led to diplomatic protests. Nab-phong Thongyai, commercial councillor at the Thai embassy, was asked to help Bangkok company that had shipped typewriters to Lagos after being assured of payment by Mercantile Savings for Commerce, a supposed merchant bank based at 67 Chancery Lane, central London.

Mr Thongyai said: "I went to the address, but it was just a

typing agency. The company was operating from a British address, and the mail went to the office here, so I would say the crime was committed here, too. We have strong-arm tactics in my country. I don't think you have that here. We take very firm measures. Somehow, we would manage to track them down."

The offices were those of Typing Overload, which charges £200 a year for use of its address, or that of its Knightsbridge branch. Mail is forwarded for £2 an item, plus postage. With Mercantile Savings for Commerce, mail was forwarded to a post office box number in Apapa, Nigeria. A Typing Overload spokesman said: "We have never met any of the people involved. It was all arranged by post."

A similar account was given by Richard Keene, whose semi-detached home at 22 Southbourne Crescent, Hendon, was used as the registered office of Universal Credit & Finance Company. The company issued at least one false draft, in favour of a German company, for DM61,950. It also guaranteed an order for 1,000 watches worth FF127,650. Records at Companies House show Mr Keene as a director of the company, but he denies that he is.

He said: "I have never been a director of Universal Credit. I just formed the company for clients. I was a company formation agent and they asked to use my home address rather than my office. When mail arrived, I forwarded it to an address in Nigeria."

At British Monomarks, Hazel Crossick, a director, said it was almost impossible to do more than a cursory check on clients. She said: "We will not take anybody without an address. If they give a box number, we would not accept that."

Miss Crossick said she

would reject any applicant whose company name suggested it was a bank.

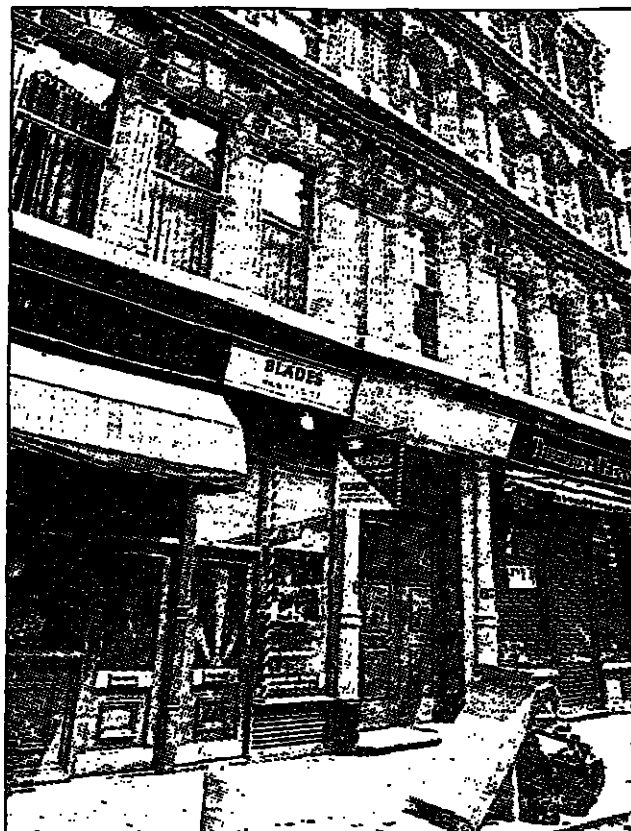
Bank of England officials are receiving enquiries from around the world as a result of the fraudsters' activities. Most enquiries are from financial advisers to people who have been tricked. A spokesman said: "I suspect that those cases which come to our attention are just the tip of the iceberg."

In one month, one purported bank, Caribbean Finance Limited, of Tile Hill, Coventry, generated five complaints from overseas companies. Fraud Squad officers are frustrated at their inability to obtain action by the police in Nigeria. Det Sgt Jim Baldwin, of the Greater Manchester Police, said that he had passed information to police in Lagos but had received no reply.

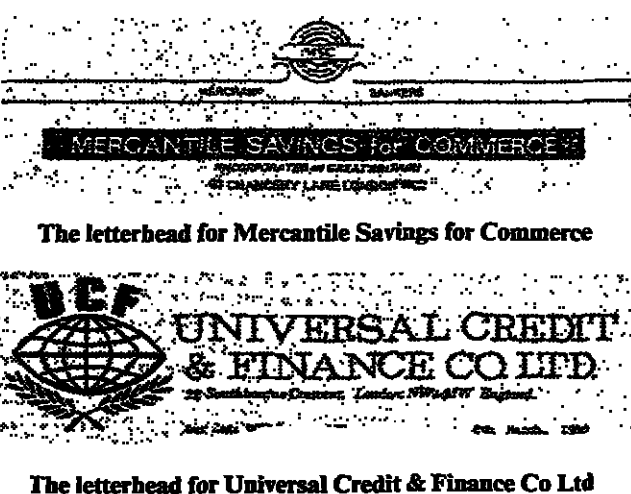
An accommodation address agency in the Manchester area has been used by Metropolitan Merchant Trust, one of the names most frequently used by the fraudsters. Mr Baldwin has dealt with complaints and enquiries from at least 14 countries, including America, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

He intercepts so much mail sent to the non-existent business that he has a pre-printed letter warning would-be suppliers: "There is no such bank as the Metropolitan Merchant Trust, and the credit notes and drafts are not genuine documents."

A Bank of England official said: "Fraudsters play on the public trust created by some one claiming to be a bank. The public should check the legitimacy of such claims before parting with goods, services, or money. Anyone in the United Kingdom who is approached to provide a 'post box' should think carefully before agreeing."



Mailing for Mercantile Savings: 67 Chancery Lane



The letterhead for Universal Credit & Finance Co Ltd



Half-way house for Universal Credit & Finance mail: 22 Southbourne Crescent

C&W to profit as
East is opened up

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

EUROPEAN telecommunications manufacturers and network operators, including Cable and Wireless, are set to gain windfall profits from the opening up of East Europe's telecommunications market.

According to a survey by the British-based Telecommunications Research Centre, the East European telecommunications market is estimated to be worth \$350 billion over the next ten years, a higher value than previously thought.

The estimate underlines the extent of the gap between East and West Europe in a key sector, and indicates the timescale needed to restore East Europe's economies.

This year alone, the nine Eastern countries covered by the survey are expected to spend \$15.85 billion and this is expected to rise to an average \$24 billion in 1995.

The countries likely to move fastest are Hungary and East Germany.

In East Germany, where only one in ten households owns a telephone, West Germany's telecommunications network operator, Deutsche Bundespost Telekom, will launch a large-scale restructuring programme.

But even on East Germany's own forecasts, its tele-

phone network will not match that of West Germany by the year 2005.

The report concludes: "With East Germany unable to meet such high demand, opportunities will present themselves to Western suppliers, although the Deutsche Bundespost Telekom will undoubtedly be the major force in East Germany for two, or even three, more decades."

This may open the way for independent network operators, in particular Cable and Wireless, which runs or participates in telecommunications networks throughout the world.

The waiting list for East Germans who have applied for a telephone is now 310,000. The costs involved in modernising East Germany's telephone network is thought to amount to \$18 billion.

The Hungarian government, by contrast to East Germany, will follow the British example and privatise 49 per cent of Magyar Posta, its national telecommunications operator, next year, deregulating the industry and allowing foreign operators to participate.

Although Hungary still lags behind even East Germany, the Hungarian government

appears more eager than any to restore the network since, according to the report, "it attempts to refute the claim that half of Hungary is waiting for a telephone - the other half is waiting for a dial tone."

Hungary has plans for 500,000 digital telephones to be installed in the next four years, rising to a total of 3 million by the end of the decade.

The findings of the survey should encourage telecommunications manufacturers and network operators.

Cable and Wireless is believed to be in talks already with East European governments about participation in network operations. So are the three leading continental European suppliers, Siemens of West Germany, Alcatel of France, and Ericsson of Sweden.

Telecommunications will almost certainly be one of the first areas in East Europe to show substantial growth, since a functioning telephone network is thought to be a precondition for other industries to operate.

The report is more sceptical, however, about the prospects for the industry in the Soviet Union, and pessimistic about Romania and Albania.

Midland
may sell
Forward

By OUR CITY STAFF

MIDLAND Bank, Britain's most accident-prone clearing bank, is expected to announce next week that it has put Forward Trust Group, its credit subsidiary, on the market to try to raise about £400 million.

Battered by high interest rates, Forward Trust was the only division in the Midland Group unable to maintain British banking margins in 1989. Forward's pre-tax profits fell from £60 million in 1988 to £45 million last year. The figures are expected to be down again when Midland reveals its interim profits on August 2.

Forward Trust's main activities include asset and motor vehicle financing, personal loans and management services through Griffin Factors.

Sir Kit McMahon, the chairman of Midland, has been overhauling the bank's activities since assuming control in the mid-1980s. The most sweeping change expected, a merger with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, would change the entire profile of the bank. However, management appears bent on slimming the operations as much as possible before that occurs. Of all the high street clearers, Midland has the highest branch cost ratio.

Temps, page 27

RHM plan from Anglo

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT

ANGLO Group, the takeover vehicle of Sir James Goldsmith and Lord Rothschild, is to keep its 35 per cent stake in Sunningdale, which owns 29.9 per cent of Ranks Hovis McDougall. It will put further pressure on the food group to restructure itself or be taken over by a third party, Anglo shareholders will be told at an EGM on Wednesday.

Outside holders, owning about a quarter of Anglo, will be offered an opportunity to switch their shares into RHM.

Sunningdale, whose other main holders are also companies linked to Sir James, Lord Rothschild and Kerry Packer, is showing a loss on its RHM shares, which were

bought at 400p and fell to a 1990 low of 340p on Friday.

The Anglo meeting has been called to approve the £130 million sale of Anglo Leasing, its original business, following the abandonment of the Hoylake bid for BAT Industries, in which Anglo was to play the central role.

The two moves left Anglo without a mainstream business, so the listing of its shares, which touched 536p at the height of the BAT bid excitement, was suspended indefinitely last month at 173p.

The main shareholders promised proposals to give outside investors a way of realising their Anglo shares and are believed to have come

up with proposals for a three-way choice option.

They can stay put after Anglo confirms that it has not changed its mind about keeping the RHM stake and its aim of being a takeover vehicle. Alternatively, they will be able to swap their shares for RHM stock and, if so, will be given an opportunity to sell RHM shares to Anglo at the conversion price.

The main shareholders will ultimately provide any RHM shares needed for the conversion option rather than taking them from Anglo's indirect holding. Anglo will then seek further talks with the board of RHM, which has played no part in the moves.

Bruce brews a pub comeback

By DEREK HARRIS

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT
DAVID BRUCE, who built up the Firkin pub chain and sold it for £6.6 million two years ago, is moving back into the business, certainly with some new pubs and possibly by buying back the Firkin business.

He is launching Bertie Belcher's Brighton Brewery Company this week and with it his first new pub, the Hedgehog and Hogshead, in nearby Hove.

The Bruce penchant for no-frills pubs and breezy humour will continue. He described the Flounder and Firkin in London as "a great place worth whiting home about". With his new outlets, a mini-brewery will be at the pub and will carry this banner: "Hogshead will do anything for a pint of Belcher's - there's snout better."

One of the best known Firkin beers was Dogbolter. The Brighton brews will include Hogbolter, Brighton Breezy Bitter and Prickle-tickler. Mr Bruce says of his broad humour: "You have to make it a bit of fun."

The Firkin pubs attracted a wide variety of people, he



Barrels of fun: David Bruce in his latest brewery

says, and the new chain, with its no-carpets and simple furnishings approach, is expected to do the same.

Mr Bruce is weighing up whether to repurchase the Firkin chain, now numbering

18 pubs. He sold to Midsummer Leisure which was taken over by European Leisure, which now has a "for sale" sign up on some assets, including the Firkin pubs. He said: "We are in talks. I am

curious whether to buy them back or not." There could be an element of roll-over tax relief in such a deal, given the heavy capital-gains tax paid on the original sale.

Mr Bruce says: "Otherwise we start from scratch and the aim will be a chain of about 20 pubs, mostly in resort and cathedral towns." But the next will be in Southampton.

Mr Bruce ran a highly-gear operation in the early days of the Firkin chain but this time aims to take 20-year leaseholds, which are becoming common in the industry after the last monopoly investigation. At Hove, Grand Metropolitan has agreed to a mini-brewery going into the premises and Mr Bruce expects a similar pattern for subsequent pubs.

He is being joined in the new development company, Inn Securities, by Paul Adams, formerly the accountant partner in Bruce's Brewery that is part of the Firkin chain.

Mr Bruce spent what he calls his "dunbrenin" phase of the last two years setting up and organising a charitable trust which adapted a canal boat for use by the disabled. It has been fully operational for a year.

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Unreliable data hampers Treasury

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

PROBLEMS with official statistics are still making it difficult for the Treasury to form an accurate picture of how the economy was performing in the late 1980s, when underestimation of its buoyancy encouraged policy errors and a resurgence in inflation.

This admission to the deteriorating quality and damaging effect of the government's macro-economic economic data in recent years is contained in the lead article of today's maiden edition of *Treasury Bulletin*, a Treasury publication that will appear three times a year, covering issues ranging from economic policy to public-service management.

The bulletin stresses that unreliable statistics were not the only source of error in understanding the economy in 1986-9. It notes that nearly all the forecasters, including the Treasury, failed to predict the rapid growth in demand, while structural changes as a result of deregulation led to unprecedented and unpredictable shifts in personal and company sector behaviour.

The report says: "Nonetheless, the unreliability of early estimates of demand statistics contributed significantly to difficulties in reading recent economic developments and assessing prospects."

The initial Central Statistical Office estimate of annual

growth in total domestic demand in the final quarter of 1987 was 4.7 per cent, the figure used for that year's Budget. The latest revision, issued this month, puts the figure at 7.1 per cent.

Errors in component data are worse. The initial estimate for the growth rate for fixed investment was 5.2 per cent. The latest figure was 10 per cent.

The different picture provided by the various measures of gross domestic product, which obliged the Central Statistical Office to make substantial adjustments upwards to the expenditure measure, remains another concern to the Treasury, as does the inconsistency of national and financial accounts.

Different patterns in the latter have forced the office to insert big "balancing items" to square the accounts. In 1984, the balancing item in the personal sector was a deficit of £4.8 billion. By 1987 it had widened to £17.9 billion.

The bulletin says: "Unfortunately, we have no real way of discriminating between the two sets of data."

Measures announced by John Major, the chancellor, in May are aimed at enhancing the quality and scope of official data. Increased use of statutory surveys is under consideration and the statistical office's staff is being boosted by 10 per cent.

Taiwan broker closes

Taipei
ANOTHER brokerage house in Taiwan has closed after about 60 million Taiwan dollars (£1.2 million) was found to have been embezzled from clients' stocks, the Taiwan Stock Exchange said.

The exchange said that Ding Hao Securities in Kao-hsiung had asked to close after the discovery was made in the

latest campaign to check operations of brokers.

On July 11, Chao Cheun Securities, in Tai-nan, closed itself after defaulting on settlement of about 600 million Taiwan dollars. And Ten Jen Securities, a leading broker, was ordered to stop trading from July 17 after it failed to explain the loss of 540 million Taiwan dollars. (Reuters)

Gold price fall puts 27,400 jobs at risk

By COLIN CAMPBELL

A TEETERING world gold price and rapid cost increases have put the jobs of an estimated 27,400 gold miners in South Africa on the line.

Western Areas, a member of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment group, is the latest gold-mining company to threaten retrenchment, which will affect 4,400 employees.

The company is selling its 41 per cent stake in the promising South Deep project — possibly the most important known ore body in the world, it says — to raise fresh money. The stake is being sold to a new exploration company in which Western Areas shareholders will be offered one-for-one subscription rights and which will be floated on the Johannesburg exchange.

The South African gold-mining industry employed 423,886 black miners at the end of last year, according to Chamber of Mines figures, and is an integral part of the South African economy. Gold mining and employment on the mines is also a significant factor in the country's socio-political profile.

However, working costs have risen while the gold price is 33 per cent lower in real terms than in 1986.

Earlier this year, Anglo American Corporation — the country's largest mining group — said 7,800 jobs were under threat at its Free State Consolidated Gold Mines operation, representing 7 per cent of its workforce.

ERPM, an old mining operation in the Transvaal, has been forced to make 3,800 layoffs.

Gold Fields of South Africa plans to cut between 4,000 and 5,000 jobs, equivalent to 6 per cent, from its gold division. Gemcor has retrenched 3,400.

The cuts have hit every South African mining group, and a recent government commission estimated that if 13 of South Africa's most marginal mines closed over the next five years, 77,600 jobs would be lost.

New Bentalls store is just the start



Grand design: Edward Bentall, chairman, whose store opening this week is part of a bigger venture planned for 1992

BENTALLS, the store group, will open the largest general department store built in Britain since the 1930s on Wednesday, writes Wolfgang Münchau. The 200,000 sq ft venture in Kingston-upon-Thames is part of a grander design — a 100-store shopping centre to open in 1992. Bentalls

will have a 23.6 per cent stake in the development, carried out jointly with Norwich Union. Under an agreement struck with Norwich in 1988, Bentalls will be guaranteed an annual income of at least £1.65 million. Edward Bentall, the chairman, said: "It was right for us to

have done the deal at the time. There was a downturn in the economy since, but had we done the deal today, I am sure the terms would have been less favourable." The store is aimed at providing an alternative shopping centre to the West End for South Londoners.

US firms reject takeover protection

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

Thirty four American corporations have abandoned anti-takeover devices available under state law. This follows pressure from shareholders controlling more than \$1,000 billion of investments.

While some form of anti-takeover laws are in place in almost 40 American states, Pennsylvania is home to the toughest.

Some institutions have threatened to sell the shares of any company that embraces

corporate protection. A study by the University of Washington reported that the threat of a stampede of selling depressed the share prices of about 60 Pennsylvania companies since plans for the anti-takeover devices were laid last October.

Under the new laws, corporations have until Thursday to decide whether they want to opt out of accepting the protection.

HJ Heinz, the food group, and Westinghouse, the technology group, were among 14 companies that rejected all three anti-takeover provisions of the Pennsylvania laws. Twenty companies have rejected at least one provision and two have opted to move out of Pennsylvania and reincorporate in Delaware.

The fund managers are led by the California Public Employees' Pension Fund with \$60 billion worth of investments. The pension

fund argued that the new laws would support inefficient managements and make companies less responsible to shareholders.

American takeover protection affected BTR this year when the company attempted a \$1.6 billion takeover of Norton of Massachusetts.

BTR dropped its bid in the face of a higher offer, but only after state politicians had passed tougher anti-takeover protection.

Willhire sale is likely soon

WILLHIRE, Britain's second biggest privately owned vehicle hire operator, is expected to be sold soon.

Roger Williams, who founded the company 26 years ago, is in talks to sell and says he is close to a deal.

There have been other "expressions of interest" but the talks are with one prospective buyer. Mr Williams declined to say whether this was a competitor or somebody outside the industry.

Willhire operates mainly in East Anglia, with a fleet of 1,700 vehicles. Its vans, trucks and cars are largely for self-drive rental but it also has a contract-hire division.

With 16 offices and two garages, Willhire employs 240 people. Its annual turnover is £18 million.

Mr Williams said that if the sale goes through, he would probably set up a different business.

Euro market plea by CBI

The Confederation of British Industry is calling on British companies to "exploit" the European market for public procurement, worth £430 billion a year, or around 15 per cent of the EC's gross domestic product.

The market, which covers anything from contracts to cars, paper clips to pillow cases, has been traditionally accessible only to local or national suppliers, but will be opened to European-wide competition in 1992.

Ethics code

The International Federation of Accountants has issued a comprehensive ethics code for accountants "worldwide". The IFA suggests this could act as a blueprint for an international business code.

Soviet exchange

A commodities exchange will open in the west Ukrainian city of Lvov next month to trade only in products made in the region, such as televisions, buses, textile goods and footwear, the news agency Postfach reported.

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Bulk chemicals expected to curb ICI profits

THE market eagerly awaits news on Thursday from Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's biggest chemicals company, which is still seen by many as a barometer for British stocks.

A big drop in profits from bulk chemicals has been predicted with margins under pressure. However, this will be offset by good performances from pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and explosives.

Sir Denys Henderson, the chairman, surprised the market with better-than-expected first-quarter profits. Pre-tax profits for the half-year are expected to fall from £925 million to £795 million, according to Ian John at County NatWest. Market forecasts range from £780 million to £820 million.

TODAY

Interims: Bullough, Temple Bar Investment Trust.
Finals: Black Arrow Group, Dalepak Foods, Dudley Jenkins Group, Menzies-Swain Group, MITIE Group.
Economic statistics: Balance of payments, current account and overseas trade figures (June), cyclical indicators for the UK economy (June).

TOMORROW

Reuters Holdings, the international news and financial information group headed by Sir Christopher Hogg, the chairman, is expected to show solid progress in the first half. There should be a healthy expansion in revenue, reflecting growth in demand for the core money and foreign exchange products, although there will be some moderation as a result of sterling's strength.

Martin Mabbutt at Nomura



Henderson: reverse in bulk chemicals forecast

Research is looking for an 18.5 per cent rise in interim pre-tax profits to £161 million. This is at the lower end of market forecasts which range from £160 million to £175 million.

With most of the money coming from foreign exchange, Europe is the most important market, although the largest growth area will be Asia and the Far East.

News is awaited on the progress of Money 2000, an information service for the 24-hour global market in foreign exchange and money, as well as Dealing 2000 and Globex.

The new products will contribute in the second half, boosting full-year profits which are forecast to rise from £283 million to £348 million.

Interims: Bensons Crisps, Berkeley Group, Hopton Investment, Radius, Reuters Holdings, Final: Alphen Home International, CESC, Fleming Enterprises Investment Trust, Murray Smaller Markets Trust, Wood (John D) & Co.

Economic statistics: Building societies' monthly figures (June).

WEDNESDAY

Lasmo, the oil group, is expected to report a 21 per cent improvement in its interim net income to £34 million.

First-half oil production has been affected by delays in the Claymore field returning to its pre-Piper Alpha output levels, while the sterling oil price is flat compared with last year.

Budgets, the food and retailing group run by John Fletcher, recently issued a profits warning and said that there would be a significant exceptional item to cover problems with the distribution system.

David Shriver at County NatWest cut his forecast to £3 million for the year, compared with £10.3 million last year, clean of property profits. Trading remains poor, although the company will hold the dividend.

The downturn in the residential housing market will be felt at Savills, the chartered surveyor and estate agent. The company will fare better than many of its competitors as it concentrates on the top end of the



Hogg: new products will contribute in second half

market. However, the residential division will have slipped into the red by about £300,000.

The commercial sector has also seen a difficult market with lower activity, possibly down by 20 per cent. Savills is finding it costly to maintain its prestige agency image despite regular exposure in publications such as *Country Life*.

Hoare Govett, the house broker, expects final pre-tax profits to fall from £6.5 million to about £4 million, although the dividend should be maintained.

UBS Phillips & Drew expects interim pre-tax profits at Hepworth, the building products group where Professor Roland Smith is chairman, to slip from £53 million to £50 million.

Interims: Aegis Group, Greenwich Resources, Hepworth, Lasmo, SEP Industrial Holdings. Final: Ben Global Emerging Markets Investment Trust, Budgets, Eve Group, Missy, Northamber, Savills.

Economic statistics: New construction orders (May — provisional).



Peltz: profits expected to reach about £60 million

News is awaited on the direction of Mounleigh, the property group headed by two Americans, Nelson Peltz, the chairman, and Peter May, the joint managing director, who assumed control after acquiring Tony Clegg's 22.6 per cent interest last November.

The company is moving away from property and into other businesses. Further news is awaited on disposals. The jewel in the company's crown is Galeria Preciados, Spain's second largest chain of department stores and Mounleigh's largest single asset.

Mounleigh has reduced its exposure to the British property market, concentrating on Spain and Europe, which are said to be "booming".

Adam Murza at Smith New Court is looking for final pre-tax profits of about £60 million, against £53.3 million. Net assets are expected to be between 280p and 300p a share, against 253p.

Interims: Allied Textile Companies,



Smith: half-time earnings may drop to £50 million

THURSDAY

UBS Phillips & Drew expects pre-tax profits at Lex Service, the motor distributor and electronics group, to slide from £37 million to £23 million in the half-year.

Volvo Concessionaires, which accounts for about two-thirds of trading profits, is thought to have seen a 13.4 per cent fall in Volvo registrations during the first half, although the parts business has grown. Retail dealerships have suffered with the general decline of the market for new cars.

Lloyds Bank, chaired by Sir Jeremy Morse, is the first of the major clearing banks to report interim figures.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd has pencilled in pre-tax profits of £440 million, against a provision-laden £93 million last time. Most forecasts range from £435 million to £460 million. BZW is looking for an interim dividend increase to 4.5p (4.3p).

Interims: Continental Assets Trust, Greenfray Investment Co, Gregg, Jordan (Thomas), Lex Service, Lloyds Bank, Prospect Industries, Shell Oil Co.

Finals: Applied Holographics, ATP Communications, Forminster, Independent Investment Co, Optical & Medical International, Economic statistics: Engineering sales and orders (May).

Derby Trust, Green Property, Hill & Smith Holdings, Imperial Chemical Industries, Jacobs (John J), North Hydro, Owners Abroad Group, Sphere Investment Trust, Yeoman Investment Trust.
Finals: Banks (Sidney C), Douglas (Robert M) Holdings, Dymot (G.A.), Goode Durrant, Jacques Vert, Mounleigh Group, Platinum, Smith (David S).
Economic statistics: Energy trends (May), quarterly house purchase finance statistics (second quarter).

FRIDAY

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Philip Pangelos

Threat of official funding forays may boost buys

John Major, the chancellor, seemed on the point of declaring a victory over inflation in his remarks to backbench Tory MPs last week. He is said to have pointed to retail sales weakness, falling car registrations and a slow housing market as evidence. These are really signs of oncoming recessions, not necessarily of a drop in the inflation rate. While the hope remains that a subdued economy will eventually tame inflation, the latest rise in average earnings growth does nothing to feed that optimism.

The financial markets are only now waking up to how deep the trough in the economy is likely to be. There has been an inclination "to treat the problems in the retailing, property and construction sectors as the full measure of pain needed to eliminate imbalances in the economy. In fact, the problems have had a more widely depressing effect. Now that the banks are pursuing much more cautious lending policies, and this seems to be the message of the rather subdued June bank loan data, the financial pressure on the heavily-borrowed sectors seems set to intensify.

A more important factor than this, though, is likely to be the scaling back of capital investment plans as company managements take to heart the government's repeated commitments to a high sterling exchange rate. The downswing in the investment cycle is clear in the commercial vehicle sector, often a leading indicator for the rest of capital goods spending. Cutsbacks are likely in plant and equipment and buildings expenditure over the next 18 months.

Consumer spending is also likely to slow, largely through the time-honoured channel whereby "core" inflation catches up with pay increases. Non-pay elements of personal income will be more subdued in 1991, since interest and dividend income growth will slacken.

All in all, 1991 is shaping up as a weaker year for economic growth than 1990. Perhaps a miserable 1 per cent gdp expansion after this year's 1½-1¾ per cent will be the pattern. No wonder Mrs Thatcher is beginning to speak with approval again of a 1992 general election.

Whether or not a weak economy brings down inflation, it ought to pressure real yields in the gilt-edged market to lower levels. The overall outlook for gilts, on a

two-year view, should be favourable if I am right about the economy's performance in 1991. The problem for investors, itching to put their liquidity to work in the market, is that there is a dyke and ditch to cross before gilts reach the sunny uplands.

ERM entry for sterling will test the nerves of market-makers. The general view seems to be that entry will be positive for gilts. There have, however, been plenty of cautions in the past, such as the 1987 election result, which were confidently expected to boost gilts but which, in the event, disappointed. The initial response of the gilts market to ERM entry will be enthusiastic but the key question is how long it will last.

The ditch most feared by gilt investors is the resumption of official sales of stock. Denioration in public sector finances is now so marked, even stripping out poll tax effects, that the government will probably have to sell gilts in the next 12 months if it wishes to sustain the credibility of the funding rule. The market is probably looking at a nearer-term sales foray than that.

However, the authorities are unlikely to wish to run the risk of the 50 basis points or so rise in gilt yields that would probably accompany the resumption of official sales before the electricity sell-off is complete.

For the moment, the authorities are able to stick to their funding policy, to the Treasury's Budget forecast of a £7 billion PSDR this financial year.

This forecast need not be amended until the autumn statement is released, probably in November. Even then, there will be other avenues for the government to raise funds, such as national savings. Mr Major has emphasised the importance of encouraging personal thrift. It would be consistent with this aim to garner funds more aggressively, through national savings. Gilt funding might then be delayed well into the next calendar year.

Since ERM entry is likely to occur before gilt funding resumes, there is a strong case now for being fully invested in gilts. If later in the year, the ERM excitement fades, investors should have a chance to take their profits before fresh official supplies appear.

Stephen Lewis
UBS Phillips & Drew

Chloride discord predicted

By COLIN CAMPBELL

MAURICE Gillibrand, a dissatisfied Chloride shareholder seeking election to the board at today's annual meeting in London, says an eleven-hour attempt for unity in dealing with the group's problems has been rejected by the directors.

He had called on Chloride, the battery group, with a "working paper", drawn up after consultation with Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former chairman of ICI, in which he outlined suggestions on how best to deal with the group's "acute problems".

Chloride passed its 1990 final dividend recently and in its accounts for the year ended March wrote-off £5.6 million in relation to its ill-fated investment in Altus Corporation in America.

Chloride also provided £5.5

million for further rationalisation and reorganisation costs, and ended its 1990 financial year with an attributable profit of £700,000 compared with a previous attributable profit of £10.3 million.

Chloride's latest financial result has angered a number of shareholders, and sets the tone for a heated annual meeting.

Earlier, Dr Gillibrand had met two non-executive directors and talked with City institutions in the hope of reaching unity.

He believes the non-executive directors should be active in a supervisory role to ensure "disasters similar to those of the past do not reoccur". Dr Gillibrand worked for Chloride for 20 years and was director of research before he retired.

His four previous attempts to join the board have been defeated, twice on a show of hands and, in 1985 and last year, on a poll.

Chloride's board says his election "would not contribute to its effective working and would not be in the best interests of shareholders".

Dr Gillibrand says: "The board's opposition to my nomination as a director was made prior to my working paper being available. This sound constructive approach merited a reconsideration of the board's position and would have given us the opportunity of uniting shareholder support at today's annual meeting."

Dr Gillibrand expects to be first to arrive at the meeting "so that before the meeting other shareholders may question me on my proposals".

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مكاتب المحاماة

The prize for success at Gatt talks

ECONOMIC VIEW

RODNEY LORD

Today, the trade negotiating committee of the Gatt resumes the task of trying to translate the lofty generalities of the Houston economic summit into the small print of an agreement. If there is no real progress now in Geneva, it is hard to see how the most ambitious attempt at trade liberalisation since the war can be saved from failure in Brussels in December.

Gatt-weary readers may well ask how much that would matter. The answer is that it would matter a great deal. The rapid growth in prosperity in the industrialised world since the war owes much to the post-1945 Pax Americana on free trade. Reducing the remaining barriers in the great protected fiefdoms of agriculture and some of the mature manufacturing industries would lift a burden from consumers in the industrialised countries and do more to help the developing world than any practicable amount of concessionary lending.

The challenge that faces the Gatt negotiators this week and their political masters back home

is to recognise the trade-offs that need to be made between the various strands in the Uruguay package. Everyone can find something of value in the 15 sectors that make up the package, but it cannot be broken up into smaller packages, some of which can be accepted and some rejected. Both in formal and practical terms, the package has to be accepted as a whole.

If, for instance, the EC digs in its heels on agriculture, then western Europe will lose a valuable prize in the agreement on intellectual property, which would help it to defend European inventions and copyrights from piracy. Equally, if the US refuses to compromise on textiles, it will lose the benefit of progress towards freer trade in services in which it is strong.

Central to the negotiations is agriculture, in which the compromise plan put forward by the negotiating group's chairman, Aart de Zeeuw, appears to offer

the Americans just enough for it to be acceptable if the EC is prepared to take it as the basis of negotiation. Despite qualified endorsement at Houston, the omens do not look good.

On textiles, the US is in the role of protectionist, with the powerful textile lobby pressing for controls to cover more products and more countries, rather than gradually increasing quotas under the existing multi-fibre arrangement, as the Gatt proposes.

The service sector sees the main trade blocs line up differently again. Ironically, in this case it is the US, which pressed hardest for bringing services within the scope of the Gatt, that appears at least temp-

orarily to have sabotaged negotiations by insisting on excluding major industries such as banking, air transport and shipping.

The challenge for friends of free trade is to mobilise the political power of those who stand to gain against the entrenched power of the various producer lobbies for protection.

Tax tactics

The Treasury's nightmare duly turned into reality last week when Chris Patten, the environment secretary, signed away most of the scope for cuts in income tax in next year's budget in a misguided attempt to protect local authorities from the conse-

quences of their own actions. The public spending planning totals are now certain to rise, upsetting the arithmetic of the medium-term financial strategy.

Whether John Major can find anything left in his election locker, come budget day next March, depends on how big the increases in public spending are and what the economic background is by then. A rise in public spending will not necessarily eliminate all scope for cutting income tax if it is restricted to the consequences of higher-than-expected inflation.

In the medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) set out in the last budget, the government planned to return to budget balance from an estimated surplus of £7 billion in 1990-91 over two years. A surplus of £3 billion was pencilled in for next year — after providing for tax cuts of £1 billion — followed by zero in 1992-93. Higher inflation will increase spending next year, but

it will also raise revenue, so if spending increases are restricted to meeting the demands of higher inflation alone, some scope for tax cuts may remain.

However, as in previous years, the figuring in the last MTFS may look very different by next March. Judging by the recent trend in the public sector borrowing requirement, the surplus in the current year may have shrunk by then to somewhere between nil and £5 billion, instead of the planned £7 billion. The government could then argue in favour of moving more quickly to its declared eventual aim of budget balance by planning for a zero surplus next year instead of the year after. That might provide more scope for tax cuts.

All this, however, will depend on whether inflation is clearly on the decline by then. If a "tough" budget is still necessary then, the most likely solution is the time-honoured compromise of planning for the same surplus next year as the outturn for the current year. In that case, there is unlikely to be much scope for tax cuts.

TEMPUS

Soaring bad debt provision will bite into bank profits

FOLLOWING the collapse of British & Commonwealth, 9.8 per cent inflation, Nicholas Ridley's resignation and a bomb in the Stock Exchange, it is time for some really bad news — the banks' interim results. The season opens this Friday with Lloyds and closes a week later with Barclays.

Banking analysts have cut their profit forecasts at the death of each debt-laden company.

Now the Big Four are expected to set aside £1.4 billion for domestic bad debts this year, up 71 per cent.

The worst affected in the first half will be Barclays, whose chairman is John Quinton. It has already admitted to a £100 million provision against B & C. Barclay's domestic write-offs are forecast to leap 287 per cent to an impressive £275 million. NatWest is thought to have got off lightest, with a 56 per cent rise in provisions to £225 million.

The higher write-offs are the main factor in a steep decline in underlying profitability, although the bank's bottom lines will be flattered by their Third World debt provisions last year.

The wooden spoon looks likely to go, again, to Midland, whose chairman is Sir Kit McMahon. Midland's profits may be as little as £160 million, little more than half 1989's pre-LDC provision figure.

The bad debts raise questions about the quality of the banks' management. All four bank chairmen will try hard to convince investors of the former.

This year, however, their excuses may wear thin when compared with Abbey National, which is expected to double its provisions to £15 million and still show 37 per cent profits growth to £278 million. This is more than half



Quinton: worst affected



McMahon: wooden spoon

Bank pre-tax profits — the brokers take a stab

Six months to end-June

	Last year	BZW	James Capel	Smith New Ct	Phillips & Drew	Nomura
Abbey Nat	203	299	283	278		
Barclays	580	662	745	634	740	700
Lloyds	93	446	435	440	460	449
Midland	(531)	182	190	173	186	187
NatWest	352	553	595	480	550	604

as much as Midland's pre-tax earnings, and shows just how much ground the Big Four, once undisputed champions of the financial world, have lost.

GrandMet

OVER the past few weeks, almost half the total trade that has boosted Grand Metropolitan shares has been on behalf of American buyers. Shearson, the American broking house, handled more than a quarter of turnover last week, when the shares rose to 668p.

Shearson, a long-term fan of GrandMet, still rates them stunningly cheap against comparable American food and drink groups. Analyst John Wakely says London investors focus too strongly on the domestic interests.

A cover story in *Fortune* magazine on the turnaround at Burger King raised GrandMet's profile for American investors, although a planned

New York quote has been delayed pending a ruling on the pub deal with Elders.

Two new buy recommendations from Wall Street houses focus on the benefits of the 1988 Pillsbury acquisition, which included Burger King.

Paine Webber believes that Pillsbury will allow GrandMet to capitalise on the move to convenience foods round the world and notes the share rating is much lower than similar British companies that offer American Depository Receipts such as Cadbury Schweppes and Guinness.

Cresvale says GrandMet is a food and drinks company valued as a conglomerate. A 15 per cent discount to the London market on current-year estimates, a 28 per cent discount to its own industry's average rating and a 33 per cent discount to its conservative break-up value all suggest undervaluation, it claims. Shearson's own figures sug-

gest £925 million pre-tax profit in the year to end-September, putting the shares on a prospective rating of 10.3 times earnings, although currency considerations mean that the broker is shaving its 1990-91 figures a touch.

Multitone

MULTITONE, the maker of radio pagers, is little known on the stock market, perhaps just as well given the company's erratic performance in recent years.

Last year's encouraging full-year figures suggested the company, and perhaps even the share price, may finally be entering a period of resurgence. Pre-tax profits of £779,000, struck after £629,000 exceptional rationalisation costs, compared with a loss of £249,000.

The company is now paying a better-than-normal dividend for the first time since 1985, and a half-way payment is promised. Low margin work taken on to keep the company running is now completed and replaced by better contracts, including a near £250,000 deal with a Czech hospital.

Forecast of £2 million in pre-tax profits in the current year would put the shares on a rating of 6.5 times earnings, a little cheap even for a small company if the recovery is permanent. There are further margin improvements to come through.

Looking further ahead, the chairman and family holdings control the share register, but amalgamation of the radio paging industry in Europe looks inevitable and Multitone's competitors are all part of large corporations. Its independence, therefore, will not last forever.

This is not a share for widows and orphans, given the ups and downs of the past. It might be worth a punt for those looking for a two-way bet.

Bill aims to block SeaCon bid

By JONATHAN PRYNN

THE outcome of Sea Containers' hostile £17 million takeover bid for the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company may be decided by constitutional precedent rather than shareholder interest.

Sea Containers, which launched its bid in June, already controls 42 per cent of the 160-year-old Manx ferry company. But opponents of the bid have put a bill before the Tynwald, the island's parliament, aimed at blocking the bid by restricting any shareholding to 15 per cent.

The bill was rushed through its first two readings in the Tynwald's Lower House in an hour last week. It will pass through the committee stage during the summer before entering the Upper House after the summer recess. If the bill completes its passage through the Tynwald, only royal assent will stand between it and the statute book.

In that event, the Sea Containers camp has indicated it plans to lobby the Privy Council, which advises the monarch.

Last Friday, James Sherwood, Sea Containers' president, wrote to Miles Walker, the Manx government's chief minister, objecting to the possibility that the bill would be retrospective.

BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

EMU split boost for Major

THE EUROPEAN Community is dangerously split over how and how quickly it should move towards full economic and monetary union, according to a report written by top officials from the EC's 12 central banks and treasuries.

EC finance ministers will discuss the paper in Brussels today. Some states want several years to converge their economies and align their inflation rates before adopting a full union, such as a joint central bank and, eventually, a single currency. Others want a faster transition, according to the document.

This will strengthen fears that some countries led, by Germany, may be willing to forge ahead with their own monetary union. But it will hearten John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who will try to persuade his sceptical colleagues for the first time today that the government's cautious alternative strategy for EMU is a safer bet than the Delors plan. No formal answer to Britain's "hard ec" proposal will be given, but the meeting "will enable the chancellor to get an idea of their reactions", as one British official put it.

The British plan would have the ecu artificially sustained by a new European monetary fund so as to encourage monetary discipline and perhaps gather support as an eventual replace-

ment to the 12 currencies. For this reason, it is being taken more seriously than an earlier British proposal to let the currencies compete for supremacy. But it would not impose the ecu as a single EC currency as soon as possible, and has, therefore, been seen by some other states as an attempt to stall hastier moves towards EMU.

● The EC has complained to President George Bush that new American tax and anti-trust plans could discriminate against European companies. The EC agrees that the time is ripe for more efficient tax collection in America. But it fears that the Foreign Tax Equity Act, which would let the Internal Revenue Service toughen up on tax-shy foreign-owned companies, could discourage European investment.

The anti-trust bill is designed to encourage joint ventures, particularly between high-technology firms, by reducing their liability to be investigated on free competition grounds. But the EC says it would only protect link-ups in which foreigners hold less than a 30 per cent stake. ● PEOPLE who hurriedly sign timeshare contracts and then regret it will have seven days to reconsider under EC proposals designed to stamp out contract abuse. The move will disappoint the Office of Fair Trading, which wanted a 15-day rethink period. The EC

measures will also outlaw contract clauses which let the seller duck responsibility if they do not keep their side of the deal.

The measures will also stop the seller from changing the terms of the contract without letting the buyer complain, from cutting down the guarantee period of goods bought, and from being ambiguous about the price.

● JAPANESE cars cost Europeans 20 per cent more than they would if the EC dropped its import curbs, according to a report by the National Consumer Council. The conclusions will aid the Japanese as they begin negotiating the removal of national import restrictions for its cars with the European Commission.

Britain and Germany, Japan's main motor allies in Europe, want quotas to be phased out quickly, but France, Italy and Spain want EC-wide curbs on Japanese cars to remain for longer.

● WEST GERMANY has suspended a controversial tax on trucks, narrowly avoiding action in the European Court of Justice. Under the tax, foreign lorries would have been charged between £300 and £3,000 for using German roads, but German trucks would have been reimbursed. The Germans are not happy, however, and intend to strike a deal with the EC. This could take up to two years.

Tell us about your compensation claims before the flood

On 3rd September, the new system of recovering benefits from compensation payments for injury or illness will be introduced.

This new system will be administered by the Compensation Recovery Unit (CRU) in Newcastle.

We're now receiving notification of compensation claims, where it seems unlikely that the claim will be settled before 3rd September.

So far, however, the notifications haven't exactly been pouring in. More of a trickle in fact.

Which means there's the distinct possibility of

them flooding in immediately before 3rd September.

So we'd like your notifications as soon as possible.

Obviously, the earlier the notification, the sooner we can respond with the necessary information to allow compensation to be paid.

Which will ease your work-load as well as ours.

The notification procedure is easy, and we will happily give advice and information on the subject.

Just phone us on 091 225 8560/8533.

In Northern Ireland phone 0232 63939.



THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Leaver raided to aid the party

KRUG, for some the finest champagne that money can buy, has been accorded yet another seal of royal approval. In a rare departure from his laboratory in Reims, where he personally mixes the *grande cuvée*, Henri Krug, one of the two brothers who now run the firm — the fifth generation of the family to do so — was invited to a garden party at Buckingham Palace last week. For it was Krug that was drunk at the wedding breakfast for both the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. Henri, the elder of the two brothers, rounded off his day by giving a dinner party at 90 Park Lane, for the likes of Lord Alexander of Weordon, the chairman of NatWest, Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, the NM Rothschild chairman, Lord Chelsea, an ex-Schroders man who now runs his family's Cadogan Estates, and the Earl of Northampton. On leaving, Chelsea — otherwise known as Lord SW3 — was overheard ordering 50 cases from Henri, at a cost of £17,500, "for everyday drinking". But clearly neither his nor Krug's cellar is as well stocked in some of the rarer vintages as that of debonair Peter Leaver, a commercial silk well-known to Alexander, and a renowned collector of Krug. He supplied some still-bubbling 1952 Krug from his own cellar for the meal. "When it comes to spending money, I have three

priorities," he said. "My children's education, holidays and then Krug."

Key worker

MICHAEL Montague, chairman of Yale & Valor, and one time chairman of the National Consumer Council, lived up to his reputation as something of a workaholic when he passed up the opportunity to celebrate three simultaneous anniversaries at the company's annual meeting in Ironmongers Hall. This year it is apparently the 150th anniversary of Yale, the 100th anniversary of Valor and also 25 years since both Montague and his company secretary, Sid Hammond, joined the company. To cap it all, last week's meeting coincided with the 50th birthday of Yale & Valor's stockbroker, the ever-popular John Houlihan, head of smaller companies at Hoare Govett. However, he, at least, managed to celebrate in true City style. "He has been dragged out of the office for a few glasses of champagne," I was told by one of his colleagues.

NatWest catch

NATIONAL Westminster Bank has further strengthened its capital markets and treasury operation, much to the angst of rival clearing bank Midland. For it has persuaded former Greenwell gits partner Martin Jaskell to leave Midland — which long ago bought Greenwell — after 14 years with the firm. "I've only had

three jobs in 25 years and I gave it a great deal of thought," says Jaskell, aged 45. Hitherto director of global treasury sales at Midland Montagu, his role at NatWest — where he is due to start on August 20 — will be expanded to cover both treasury and capital markets. Other new recruits to NatWest's capital market division are Charles Bromley, previously with Deutsche Bank, and Anne Kirmond, from Kleinwort Benson.

Warburg-ler

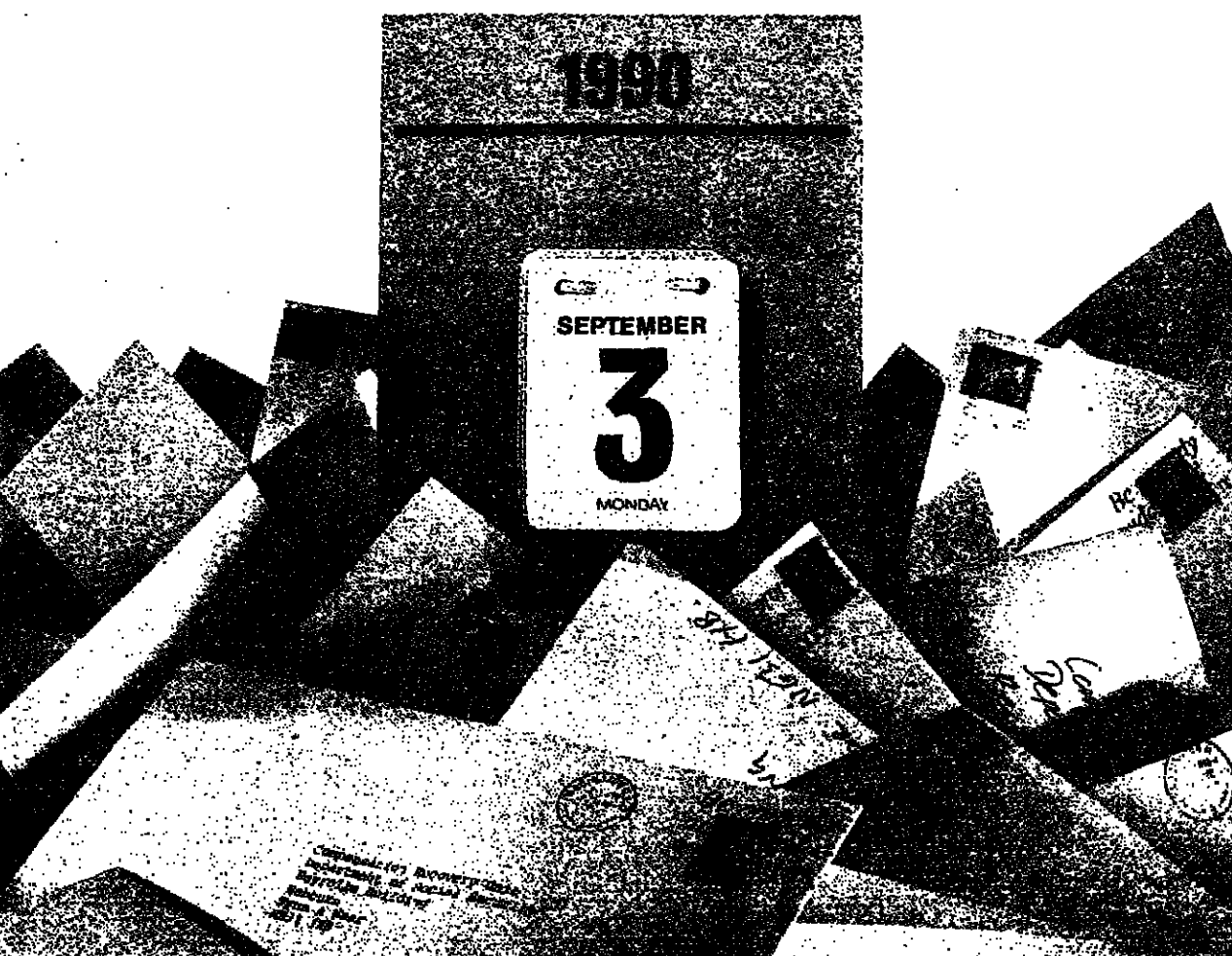
ANTHONY Marber, a fund manager at Mercury Asset Management, the fund management division of SG Warburg, and the nephew of gregarious charist Brian Marber, will be forsaking his City desk for the boards on Thursday, when he gives a charity recital in front of 250 pin-striped colleagues and friends at Drapers Hall. Ticket sales have already raised £6,000 for Children in Cities. Marber, aged 31, and a bass baritone, will be singing a selection of French and English songs in what will be his first solo public appearance. "I am a little nervous," he admits, adding that although he has no plans to seek a full-time stage career "it would be wonderful to be discovered." He took up singing four years ago, submitting himself to weekly lessons, and reveals that at one point he occasionally performed in a pizza restaurant in London's West End. "But that was mostly

Elton John numbers, not opera," he says. And he has also performed in productions staged by Morley Opera, based within Morley College, the adult education college on the South Bank. Indeed, he played the lead role in its recent production of Nino Rota's *La Notte di Nerastenco*. As for his uncle, Marber reveals that he too has been known to burst into song during his City presentations and that Brian's son Patrick is a professional stand-up comic. "But when we have family reunions we certainly don't start performing," Marber says.

Economic with pay

AGAINST an average earnings increase in 1989 of 9.5 per cent, the men — and not the women — who agonise over such statistics are faring decidedly better than most. According to a survey by the Society of Business Economists — whose president is ICI chairman Sir Denys Henderson — the salaries of economists in general rose by 17 per cent and those of City economists by more than 25 per cent during the same 12-month period. Doing even better still were Government service economists, whose salaries increased by more than a third, prompting the society to conclude that the government must at last be trying to compete. But as for lady economists, the trend there continued — their salary levels actually declined.

Carol Leonard



Issued by The Department of Social Security

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Capitalisation and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end August 3. Settlement day August 13.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

مكتبات الأصيل

Portfolio PLATINUM

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No.	Company	Group	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1	Robb & Co (H) Ltd	Banking	114.75	+0.25	1.50	1.31	10.3
2	Parish Foods	Food	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
3	Lawrence (Water)	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
4	NSM	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
5	Cent SR	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
6	Allied Irish	Banking	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
7	Wagon Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
8	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
9	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
10	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
11	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
12	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
13	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
14	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
15	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
16	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
17	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
18	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
19	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
20	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
21	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
22	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
23	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
24	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
25	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
26	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
27	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
28	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
29	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
30	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
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36	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
37	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
38	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
39	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
40	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
41	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
42	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
43	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
44	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
45	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
46	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
47	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
48	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
49	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
50	Leeds Ltd	Building	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

The winner of the £8,000 Portfolio Platinum prize on Saturday was Mrs Joyce Lawrence, of Barnstable, Devon. It included £4,000 carried over from the previous week.

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
2. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
3. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
4. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
5. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
6. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
7. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
8. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
9. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
10. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
11. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
12. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
13. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
14. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
15. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
16. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
17. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
18. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
19. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
20. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
21. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
22. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
23. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
24. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
25. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
26. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
27. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
28. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
29. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
30. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
31. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
32. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
33. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
34. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
35. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
36. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
37. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
38. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
39. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
40. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
41. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
42. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
43. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
44. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
45. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
46. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
47. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
48. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
49. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
50. British Fund	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
1. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
2. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
3. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
4. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
5. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
6. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
7. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
8. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
9. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
10. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
11. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
12. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
13. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
14. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
15. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
16. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
17. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
18. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
19. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
20. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
21. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
22. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
23. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
24. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
25. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
26. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
27. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
28. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
29. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
30. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
31. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
32. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
33. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
34. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
35. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
36. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
37. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
38. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
39. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
40. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
41. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
42. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
43. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
44. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
45. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
46. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
47. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
48. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
49. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0
50. Short	10.00	+0.05	0.10	1.00	10.0

12321n	Trees	8% 1991	99%		8.5	...
9722n	Trees	C16% 1991	97%	+	10.3	...
15001n	Each	11% 1991	97%	+	11.3	...
21722n	Trees	11% 1991	98%		11.9	...
4255n	Trees	3% 1992	87		3.4	...
14261n	Trees	8% 1992	82%	+	8.6	...
15233n	Trees	10% 1992	85%	+	10.4	...
12435n	Trees	C10% 1992	98%		10.9	...
13261n	Each	12% 1992	98	+	12.4	...
7722n	Trees	12% 1992	98%		12.8	...

A bid for more than just the Olympics

Manchester and its surrounding areas have shrugged off their Victorian working-class image and are shaping for themselves a more vibrant future, which could include the hosting of the 1996 Olympic Games

The region of Greater Manchester has already written itself into the pages of historic achievement. It is where Mr Rolls met Mr Royce, where the atom was first split, where the original commercial computer flickered into life and where the world's first test-tube baby was born.

In little more than eight weeks, a meeting at the Prince Takamatsu Hotel in Tokyo will decide whether another chapter is to be added to that impressive list. On September 18 the members of the International Olympic Committee will cast their votes for the city that will host the games of 1996. Manchester is the British candidate to stage the centenary event of the modern Olympics and is competing against Athens, Atlanta, Belgrade, Melbourne and Toronto. Although the bid is made in the name of the city, the events will be held at 15 locations throughout the North-West and north Wales, ensuring that the enormous benefits flow through the entire region.

It is estimated that a successful outcome to that Tokyo meeting will bring £2 billion of investment to the North-West, most of it within Greater Manchester, and generate up to 50,000 jobs. The six-year preparations for the games will provide a global "shop window", stimulating commercial opportunities.

By the time the decision is made, the Manchester Olympic Bid Committee, campaigning under the slogan *Driving the Dream*, will have spent £2.5 million. Like the commercially successful Los Angeles games, financing of the Manchester event would be led by the private sector with the intention of avoiding economic loss to the local community. It is expected that the games would cost £385 million to run, but would produce a surplus of £125 million towards the £500 million

cost of building new facilities. Even if the decision is unfavourable, Bob Scott, the chairman of the city's bid committee and the driving force behind the idea, says that the nomination and campaign have had positive effects on the city and the nine other towns and districts that make up Greater Manchester and its 2.7 million population. Mr Scott says: "It is difficult to identify specific commercial benefits at this stage. But, to me, the overwhelming benefit that has occurred is that Manchester takes itself more seriously."

On the map, the area appears as one huge conurbation: the two cities of Manchester and Salford, the six towns of Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport and Wigan and the two boroughs of Trafford and Tameside seem to congeal into one mass. They each have their own characters and strengths, yet all have struggled to cast off their once dour, workaday images. There are multi-million-pound new developments in offices, shopping centres and residential and industrial property.

In Manchester, cranes dominate the city skyline as part of a £2 billion programme of developments. It has long since cast off its Victorian working-class image and today is a cosmopolitan, attractive city with streets of elegant shops and a wealth of restaurants, bars and cafes. Manchester's cultural life is thriving, offering the best range of theatres outside London, the Halle Orchestra, which is based there, and the best in modern music. The Central Manchester Development Corporation is responsible for the regeneration of 470 acres of land that will expand the city centre and expects to stimulate £750 million in investment, creating 2,000 homes and shopping, leisure and office facilities during the next five years.

Developments throughout



Championing Manchester's Olympic bid: Bob Scott, chairman of the bid committee and the driving force behind the idea

A successful outcome to that Tokyo meeting will bring £2 billion of investment to the North-West

Greater Manchester include the acclaimed Salford Quays project, which is expected to have attracted about £400 million of private-sector investment and to have created 6,000 jobs by the middle of the decade, and the 3,000-acre Trafford Park, which a government development corporation wants to regenerate with £1 billion of projects to create 16,000 jobs and attract overseas companies.

Hundreds of jobs are being created by the development of a £5 million office complex for the Department of Social Security, in Wigan, a new business park in Oldham, and Rochdale's environ-

mental improvements, helped by a recently announced government grant of almost £4 million.

In the past four months, 700,000 sq ft of office space has been let to the British Council, Customs and Excise, British Telecom and Ferranti. A similar amount of space will be made available in the Manchester Ship Canal Company's Harbour City scheme to create an international business centre on Salford Quays.

The presence of Manchester airport, the 15th biggest in the world, is a boon. Last year it handled nearly 12 million passengers and a new £500 million international terminal will in-

crease capacity to 23 million. The development is expected to create 10,000 jobs at the airport and 30,000 throughout the region.

Greater Manchester was once dependent on engineering and textiles, but the region now has a more balanced economic base. Many of the world's best-known companies have a presence, including BICC, British Aerospace, Courtaulds, Ferranti, ICL, and more than 100 US companies have their British and European operations in the area.

Greater Manchester generates much of Britain's manufacturing output and, with more than 60 national and international banks,

is one of the most important financial centres outside London.

It is also particularly well-served in education. The University of Manchester, the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, the Manchester business school, Manchester polytechnic and the University of Salford form the largest higher-education campus in Europe.

A recent circular from the north-western region of the Confederation of British Industry reported that although business in the area continued to be affected by high interest rates, the extent was less than in other parts of the UK, particularly the South-East.

Business tactics pay off

GREATER Manchester Economic Development, the organisation set up 11 years ago to encourage investment and development in the region, is being closed, a victim of changing times and its own success.

According to Alan McGarvey, its managing director for the past three years, the economy of Greater Manchester has changed almost beyond recognition for the better since GMED was created.

Unemployment and economic development, once the top priorities for the ten local authorities that provide the funding, no longer head the list. Instead, the councils are concentrating on social services and tackling the problems caused by reduced central government spending.

Although GMED was set up to stimulate investment in the region, it later concentrated on promoting and developing indigenous businesses as well as acquiring land and property to help them. It also arranged loans for companies, undertook research, started training programmes and organised trade missions.

The decision to wind down GMED was taken by the leaders of the ten councils within Greater Manchester, who cited the financial pressures of the poll tax and new legal restrictions on such organisations as the main causes of the closure.

GMED received annual funding of about £850,000 from the ten authorities and employed a staff of 30 people. An initial loan of £9 million was provided by the now-defunct Greater Manchester County Council to enable the organisation to acquire land and property and to invest in companies. Mr McGarvey says that when those assets are realised after GMED is wound up there will be a "handsome profit" and about £14 million will be returned to the ten local authorities.

The organisation is bowing out with many achievements to its credit. "We have had success in a number of areas, but perhaps one of the most important was that, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, we found the perceived wisdom of the day to be wanting and discovered other ways of doing this job."

Mr McGarvey says: "At the time, GMED and organisations like ours were the pathfinders, but the methods we developed that were looked on as radical are now accepted as the right way to proceed. Even the private sector is copying us."

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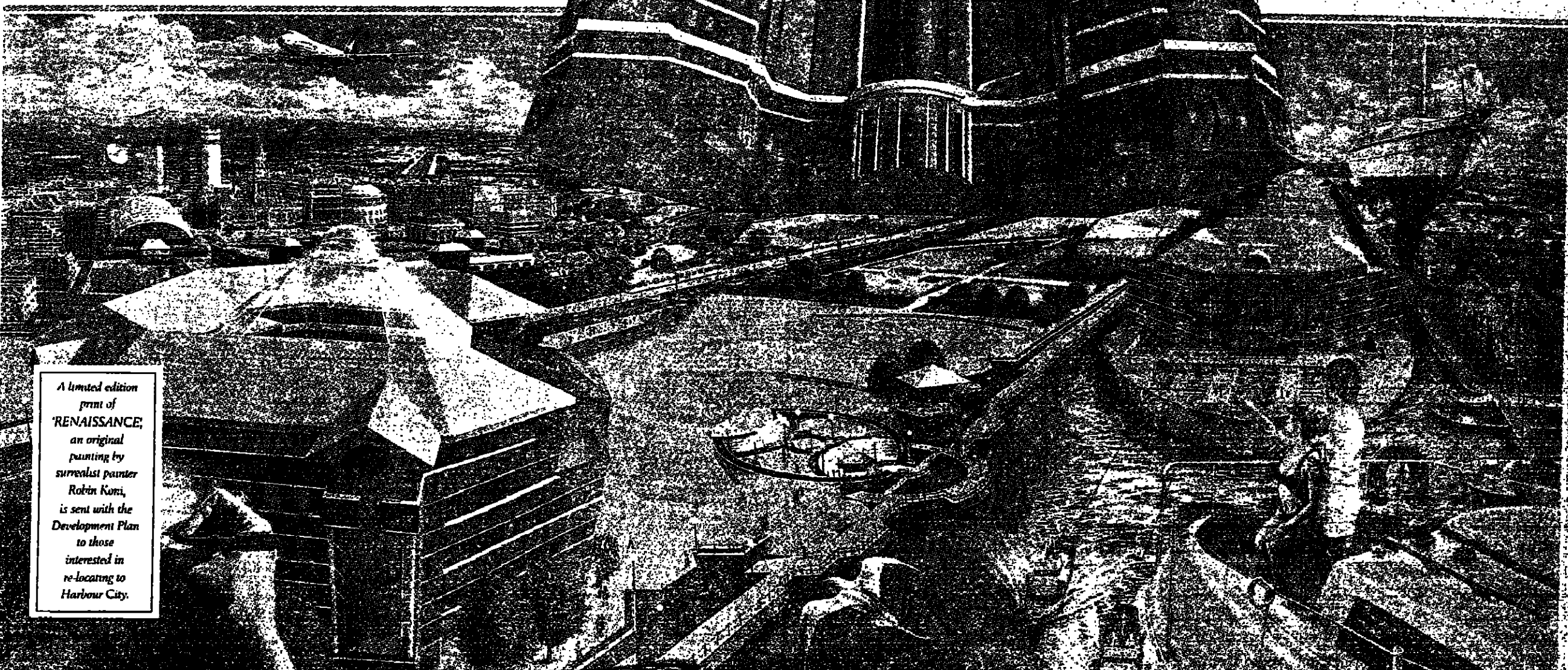
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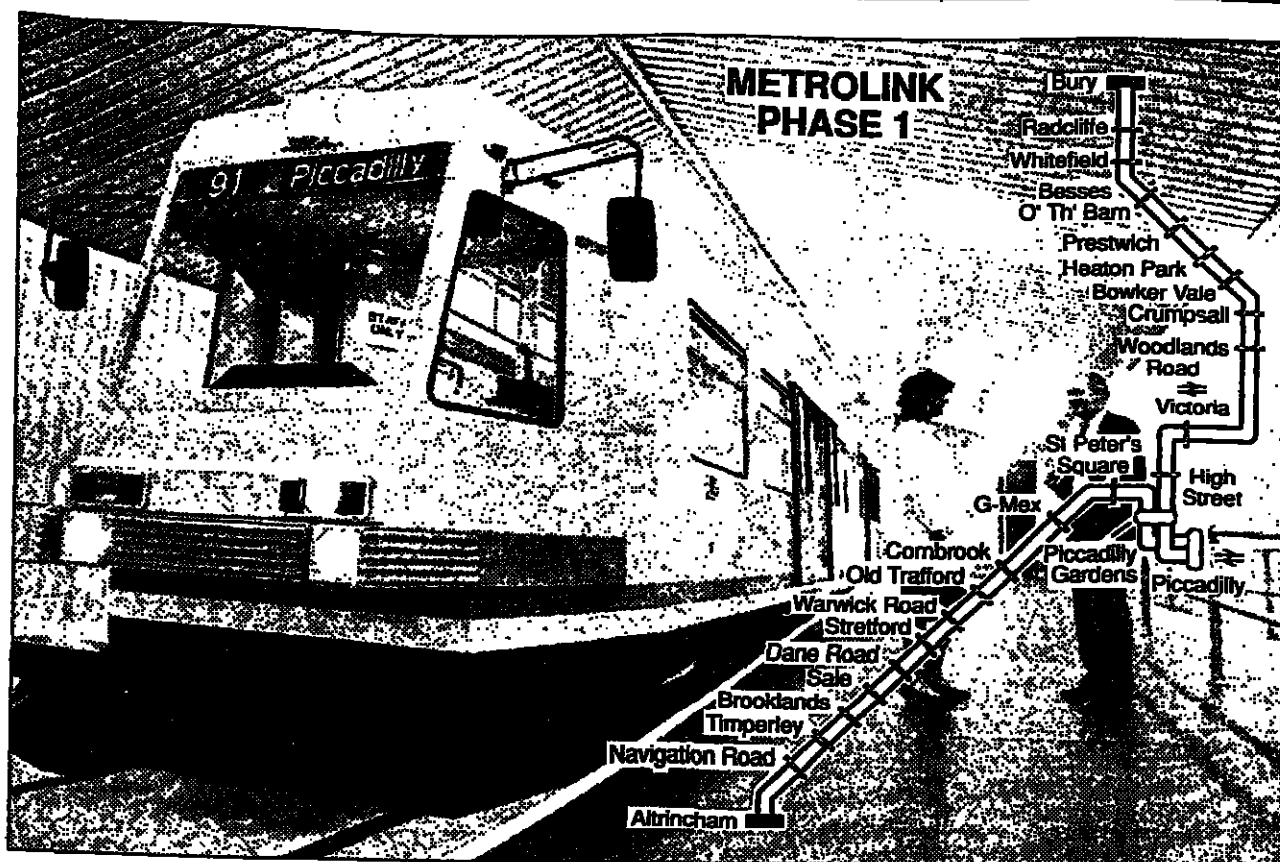
Come down to earth



A limited edition print of 'RENAISSANCE', an original painting by surrealist painter Robin Kuni, is sent with the Development Plan to those interested in re-locating to Harbour City.

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Linking north and south: prototype of the Metrolink vehicles and route for the system, due to be running by 1992

Work has started on a new light rail system that will use converted railway lines

Supertram on the track

At a time of increasing environmental and economic concerns about the use of the motor car, of choked-up city centres and endless traffic queues, Greater Manchester is on the way to introducing a pioneering system of transport. The system is being studied by other authorities as a possible answer to a seemingly intractable problem.

Metrolink is a light rail scheme, in which electric-powered passenger vehicles will run on converted rail lines, as well as on tracks laid along the city streets. "Supertram" is the nickname it has already acquired.

For the first time, a single contract has been placed for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the network. David Graham, director-general of the Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive (GMPT), says: "Profits generated from operations are expected to service at least part of the capital cost, despite unrestricted competition from private bus operators."

"Both these features ensure that the spotlight falls on Metrolink. The tradition that 'what Manchester does today the rest of the country does

tomorrow' takes on fresh significance."

Proposals to link Manchester's split-rail network by train or tram have been put forward since early this century, but Metrolink had its origins in a series of studies commissioned by the now-defunct Greater Manchester Council in 1982.

Approval in principle for phase one of the current system was given in January, 1988, by Paul Channon, the then transport secretary, with the proviso that it was designed, built, operated and maintained by the private sector, departing from the original concept of the project.

In May that year, the GMPT invited groups to register by June 30. Twelve consortiums asked to be considered as the contractor, of which eight were selected to participate in a two-stage tendering process. Last September, the GMA group,

comprising GEC, Mowlem and Amec and Greater Manchester Buses, won the £115 million contract to design and build Metrolink. An unusual element of the contract is that a separate company, GMM, formed by the same joint venture partners and GMPT, have been given a 15-year concession to operate the system.

Track-bed construction by Mowlem Civil Engineering started in April.

The city-centre works form the axis of the Metrolink system, which will eventually link Bury, in the north of Manchester, with Altrincham, in the south. It will provide a rail connection between Piccadilly and Victoria stations. In the city centre, the Metrolink supertrams will run on the tracks laid through the streets at a maximum speed of 30mph and powered from an overhead line.

The system should be

running by 1992, persuading thousands of motorists to leave their vehicles at home. It is also likely to act as a spur to employment, to encourage development of unused land and improve links between British Rail's local services and InterCity trains.

When completed, Metrolink's first phase will be able to carry between 10 and 12 million passengers a year.

As well as work in Manchester city centre, developments have also started near the Bury line at Cheetham Hill to create the operations centre and depot for the supertrams. And to the south, a flying junction and underpass are being built in the Cornbrook area to carry the trams on to the Altrincham line. Once the first phase of Metrolink, with a series of new city-centre stations, is open, extensions will be introduced to the end of the century, gradually bringing the supertram to more towns within Greater Manchester, including Salford Quays, Trafford Park, Oldham, Rochdale and Didsbury.

Platforms at the new stations will have gently sloping ramps to make boarding easier for the elderly, children and disabled people.

A fight against apathy

John Hudson, the head of economic development for Bolton, remembers with clarity the moment he decided to launch an initiative to prepare local businessmen for the single European market.

The initiative followed the publication, in December, 1988, of the results of a survey commissioned by Greater Manchester Economic Development Limited into the likely impact of 1992 on businesses in the region and how companies were gearing up to meet the challenge.

The survey found that 96 per cent of the companies that responded were aware of the coming changes as a concept, but were doing little to prepare for the event. Only 10 per cent of the companies thought that it would bring increased competition and 20 per cent of small businesses said that it would be "irrelevant" as they were not interested in exports.

"The results scared us," Mr Hudson says. "I decided that we had to be the catalyst for action." Within six months, Mr Hudson and his team had called the inaugural meeting of 1992 Action Forum, a federation of economic development, training and enterprise agencies, industrial and trade organisations and other interested groups. Mr Hudson's driving belief was that the implication of the single market would be felt as keenly in Bolton as in Brussels. He decided the town's resources needed marshalling to aid

The view that the single market will be felt as keenly in Bolton as in Brussels is shaping the town's preparation for 1992

local businesses. He believed that, without a co-ordinated effort, many of the town's small and medium-size businesses could become victims of the removal of trade barriers rather than beneficiaries.

Since the beginning of the last decade, Bolton, whose economy still depends largely on textiles and engineering, has done much to alleviate the worst effects of economic and industrial changes, creating new opportunities through a determined partnership between the public and private sectors.

Mr Hudson acknowledges that the Department of Trade and Industry has worked hard at raising awareness of the importance of 1992. He says, however, that what was really needed was the creation of understanding, followed by a programme of working with companies on a one-to-one basis and helping them to work out the potential impact on their businesses.

They also needed to open up their defences, be it through

new staff or premises or extra finance.

Mr Hudson says that apathy existed among many of the target businesses. Despite success in raising the profile of the issue and knitting together an effective support and advice network, that condition still applies in too many cases.

Andrew Toop, the regional director for the Confederation of British Industry in the North West, says that although major companies and financial institutions have laid their plans for 1992 and are implementing their strategy, the same cannot be said of the small businesses that

supply the larger concerns. "The CBI had a widely acclaimed series of Manchester-based 1992 conferences and, additionally, the Europe sans frontiers information packs are being well received," Mr Toop says.

"However, among suppliers to the larger companies there is a 'heads buried in the sand' attitude and a feeling that

1992 will not affect them." To try and overcome that attitude, the CBI is taking a group of North-West business people on a fact-finding mission to Brussels in autumn.

In Bolton, the 1992 Action Forum meets every six weeks and works to a document it produced, called "1992: Meeting the Challenge of the Single European Market in Bolton", which is linked to initiatives such as a European "meet the buyers" event, European language training and improvement of the European Business Information service.

However, Mr Hudson is aware that it will be the businessmen themselves who make the decisions that will dictate how their companies cope in the single market. There are opportunities but there are also dangers. An open border carries two-way traffic.

But if Bolton is not ready it will not be for a lack of trying. "Through our extensive actions we are enabling the small to medium-sized businesses to survive the shock of market integration. More companies will survive and prosper as a result of our work than would otherwise have been the case," Mr Hudson says.

One of Bolton's twin towns across the Channel is Le Mans, in France, and part of the programme of the 1992 Action Forum is to simulate those cultural links to ensure that in the race for 1992 success, it does not stall on the starting grid.



John Hudson: catalyst

Rich with culture

GREATER Manchester has a rich and varied arts and cultural life that satisfies a wide spectrum of tastes. There is an excellent range of theatres, libraries and art galleries, and music to cater for all tastes, from classical to pop. The city of Manchester has become a mecca for the latest teenage trends in fashion and music and the region has earned an international reputation for pop music production by independent record companies.

Arts and culture are not just a pleasant adjunct to everyday life, they have become a vital part of the local economy, generating wealth for the region and employment for thousands of people. The importance of the culture industry has been highlighted in a report by the Centre for Employment Research, at

Manchester Polytechnic, published at the end of last year. It said that the industry in Greater Manchester generated a gross turnover of £343 million and provided about 10,000 jobs. To show the scale of the industry, the report compared it with the textile business in the same area, which employs 23,600 and has a turnover of £743 million.

Among the region's "stars" are the studios of the BBC and Granada Television, the Royal Exchange, Palace and Opera House theatres, the Hallé Orchestra, soon to take up residence in a new £100 million international concert hall, award-winning museums, art galleries and dance

clubs that attract youngsters from around the country.

"The culture industry provides an important source of employment and wealth for the region in an area of the economy that has expanded significantly in recent years," the report says. It adds that the arts are firmly in the mainstream of economic life in Greater Manchester.

The industry has far-reaching effects on the retail sector. Almost 100,000 people work in retail distribution in the region and the report estimates that the "non-arts" spending of arts' customers was worth £18 million to the local economy last year and generated almost 5,500 jobs.

The culture industry plays a "significant" part in attracting tourists, who made 10 million overnight stays in Greater Manchester in 1988.

In many European cities the industry has been "highly instrumental" in attracting investment and the report says that "strategies for cultural industry have gone hand-in-hand with the arts-led regeneration and enhancement of urban centres and in the creation of a sense of civic identity and pride".

The survey is the most comprehensive study undertaken into the arts and cultural industries in the Greater Manchester economy. It recommends the development of the arts as a form of investment, which could show a return, economically and in an enhanced quality of life, rather than through subsidies.

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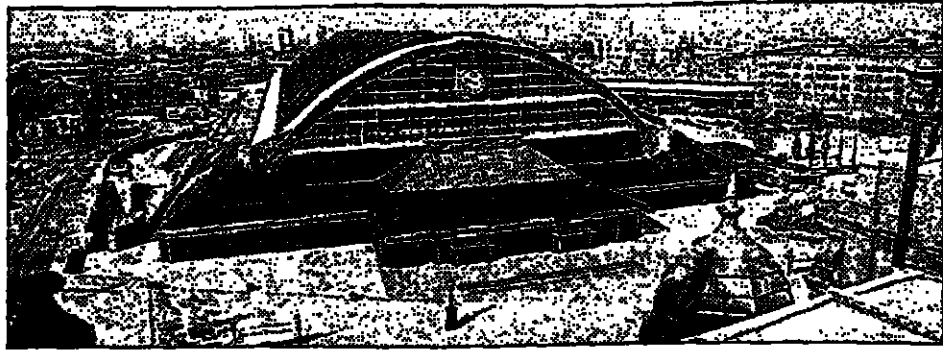
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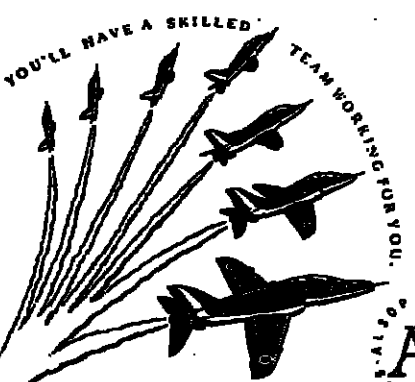
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The Central Manchester Development Corporation is achieving even its most optimistic targets

The path to regeneration

It is in the nature of things that organisations responsible for the regeneration of towns and cities make elaborate statements of intent when embarking on their campaigns. The Central Manchester Development Corporation (CMDC) perhaps went further than most with the claim that it was "building the ideal city of the future".

Today, two years after its birth, the corporation is well placed to defend its optimism. The most common sight in the 470 acres of central Manchester, which the government instructed it to regenerate, are the cranes towering over numerous construction sites.

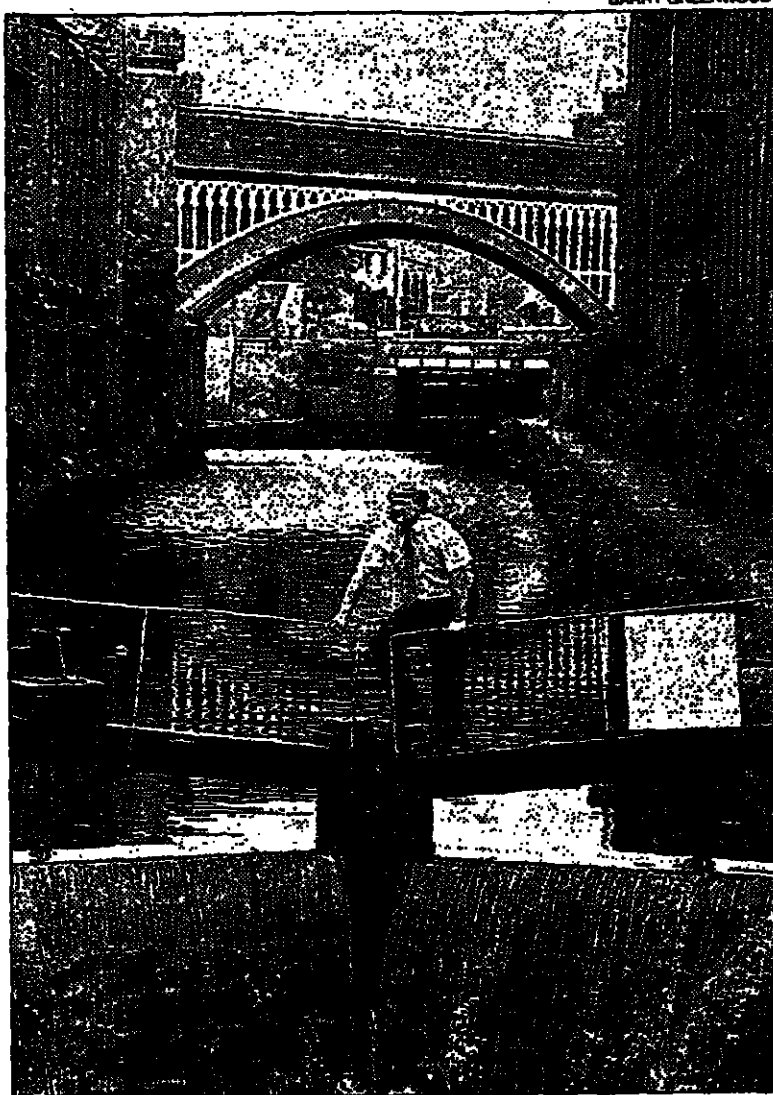
John Glester, the chief executive of the CMDC, says that £130 million worth of development is underway, achieved with £25 million of government funds. "High interest rates are having their effects on developments nationally but, so far, it is not happening here," he says. "We already have enough schemes underway to see us through the next 12 to 18 months, when it is hoped the economic situation generally will have improved."

"There is much interest in the opportunities we are creating, not just from financial institutions here, but overseas, with the Japanese investors, the banks and life funds, who are looking to get behind developments in central Manchester. It is very encouraging because it is not a question of them trying to fund some back-door scheme, but rather that they are competing to be in on the prime developments."

The CMDC has a projected lifespan of five to seven years. In that time it will have a total budget of £80 million at its disposal. It was brought into being as one of the government's third-generation development corporations and charged with injecting new life and creating a better environment in 470 neglected acres to the south and east of Manchester's established and successful, but crowded, city centre. Shortly after its creation, it identified eight key projects and was expected to generate some £200 million in private-sector investment.

Today those figures seem modest. Mr Glester, formerly with the environment department in Manchester, says that by the time the CMDC has run its natural lifespan it will have attracted £500 million worth of developments. About 6,000 jobs will have been created and about 2,000 new homes built in the heart of a city, which has long needed living space for people within its commercial and financial centre.

There are several imaginative housing schemes under way, such as Wimpsey's Granby Village complex, a



Charged with injecting new life: John Glester, head of the GMDC

£10 million investment that involves the conversion of three of the area's fine Victorian buildings, and the similarly priced Piccadilly Village project, by Trafford Park Estates and Moran Holdings, that will build 125 houses and flats, 15 craft studios, shops and office space on six acres of abandoned land by the Ashton Canal.

The corporation is the planning authority for central Manchester and says that it has been highly effective in that role. In the past year, 87 per cent of its planning applications were processed within eight weeks and approximately 90 per cent received approval.

Three of those projects cost about £100 million each.

Merlin Great Northern is to redevelop 11 acres of the former

Manchester Central Station site, adjacent to the G-Mex Exhibition Centre. The Great Northern Festival Market Place will provide specialty shopping, food retailing, restaurants and cafes, offices, a hotel and leisure facilities set among tree-lined boulevards and piazzas.

Beazer Special Projects has won a competition to develop three major sites close to G-Mex, including the construction of an international concert hall, which will become the new base of the Hallé Orchestra, and the refurbishment of the Free Trade Hall, its current home, into 100,000 sq ft of offices.

The Rochdale Canal Company is taking part in detailed discussions with the CMDC about the Piccadilly Harbour development on a 12.3 acre

'It is not a question of them trying to fund some back-door scheme. They are competing for prime developments'

site along a stretch of the waterway from Great Ancoats Street to Piccadilly Station. It could provide almost 500,000 sq ft of office space, a 300-bedroom luxury hotel, leisure and retail facilities as well as a marina.

The decision by the British Council to relocate from London to central Manchester, creating 1,000 jobs, also provided encouragement.

A key part of the corporation's efforts to attract new investment is its environmental improvement programme. The work involves "greening" the city streets, starting anti-litter campaigns, providing floodlighting and setting up a £2.5 million scheme to upgrade the eight miles of rivers and canals that meander through its area.

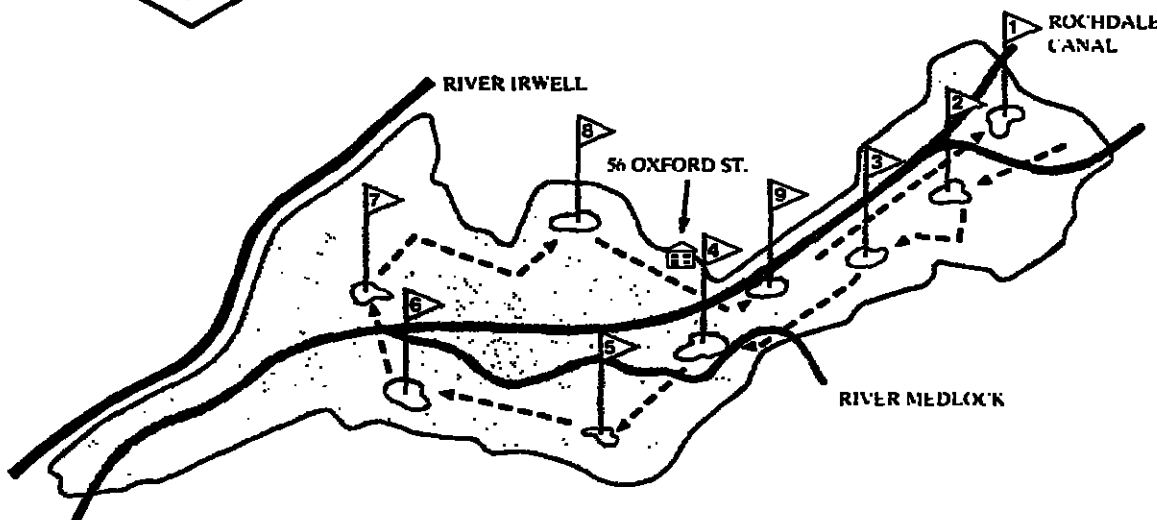
The corporation hopes the improvements to the waterways will stimulate tourist, leisure and residential development and it is paying off in the Castlefields area, the site of the hugely successful Granada Studios Tour and the award-winning Museum of Science and Industry. Among the waterside projects is a second hotel, a £25 million fashion and design centre and a mixed office and leisure complex, further enhancing the area's "arts quarter" reputation.

Central Manchester's attraction for the office market remains healthy, despite the national trend. Lambert Smith Hampton, the Manchester consultant surveyor and valuer, reports that the highest rentals in the city are now about £15 per sq ft and there are indications that the pre-lets now being negotiated are up to £18 per sq ft. Those prices may go up to £20 per sq ft next year, according to some estimates.

Mr Glester says a vibrant and successful central Manchester is essential to the economic health of the greater area, beyond the city boundaries. "Manchester is a city that is finding its time again. The most important thing is that the city has demonstrated to those outside that it is on the move. What we at the corporation are doing is providing the space for Manchester to capitalise on all the things that are coming together and giving it impetus."

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This £100m development by Town Centre Securities will provide nearly 500,000 sq. ft. of office space as well as leisure and retail facilities and a hotel.

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A sensitive warehouse conversion to provide 140,000 sq. ft. of flexible office space by Avatar.

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CASTLE QUAY
The refurbishment of an important listed building and the construction of a new building alongside will house a major Fashion and Design Centre.

GREAT BRIDGEWATER DEVELOPMENT
This project is set to become the centrepiece of Central Manchester. The project consists of an international concert hall, new offices and leisure facilities by Beazer Special Projects Ltd.

DOGE DEVELOPMENT
A 90,000 sq. ft. office development by Petros located on the banks of the Rochdale Canal. The Scheme will also incorporate a waterside restaurant.

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For further information about investment and relocation opportunities in Central Manchester, please fill in this coupon and send it to:

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American wears the Tour de France yellow jersey in his final victory stage into Paris

LeMond can join all-time greats

From JOHN WILCOCKSON IN PARIS

ALTHOUGH Greg LeMond did not take over the Tour de France yellow jersey until 24 hours before yesterday's final stage, he said that his third victory in the world's most important cycling event was also his easiest.

Commenting on his difficult tactics this year, the 30-year-old American, from Minneapolis, said yesterday: "In past Tours, I've had a hard time in the hills, following climbers like Pedro Delgado. But this year I was climbing really well. I feel that I was superior to everyone. I dominated the mountain stages, but I was less effective in the time trials."

Ironically, it was in the 28.5-mile time trial in central France on Saturday that LeMond deprived Claudio Chiappucci of the lead he had held for the previous nine stages. The little-known Chiappucci, from Lombardy, was thrust into the limelight when he was one of four riders to gain more than 10 minutes on the main field on the very first stage, three weeks ago.

LeMond and his French-based Z team did not chase the opening break by Chiappucci because their team-mate Ronan Pensec was also a beneficiary. Bauer held the yellow jersey for nine stages through the cold wet, first week in Northern France, until he was dismissed by the 27-year-old Pensec on the first day in the French Alps.

At this point in the 2,114-mile race, LeMond was still nine minutes behind Chiappucci. He started to cut back the Lombard lead on

the Tour's toughest stage, to L'Alpe d'Huez, where LeMond was just out-sprinted for the stage win by Gianni Bugno, the Tour of Italy winner. But Chiappucci took the lead the next day.

After a rest day, LeMond dealt his first blow to Chiappucci. A superb tactical move by the Z team, and a perfectly timed attack by LeMond, saw the American regain almost five minutes in a 37-mile breakaway.

The next vital move by LeMond came three days later, when he made the most impressive attack of the race on the eight-mile finishing climb to Luz-Arden in the Pyrenees. LeMond again finished second on the stage. The knockout punch came four days later, when LeMond finished fifth on the extremely hilly and twisting 28.5-mile time trial near Limoges.

LeMond revealed yesterday that he had been extremely nervous in the four days prior to Saturday's time trial. He said: "I was having to take sleeping pills, but I was still waking up at 4.30 every morning."

Yesterday, in a final stage won in a mass sprint by Johan Museeuw, of Belgium, LeMond finished a comfortable 41st in the pack of 156 survivors, and so became only the sixth cyclist in history to win the Tour for a third time. Records do not really interest LeMond, but judging by his impressive showing this year, it looks as though he could go on to join Jacques Anquetil, Eddy Merckx and Bernard Hinault as a five-time Tour de France champion.



American in Paris: LeMond with his trophy and team-mates after winning the Tour de France for the third time

Dawes closest to a home medal

By PETER BRYAN

BRITAIN, having staged one of the most successful junior world championships in recent years, failed to gain a medal from either the track or road events when the week-long series ended yesterday near Middlesbrough.

Sally Dawes, aged 17, was the host nation's most consistent rider, finishing sixth in the track pursuit, ninth in the points race and yesterday sixth in the 38km road race. Under a change of rules decided this week, Dawes will be eligible for the championships again next year.

Ina-Yoko Teutenberg, of West Germany, won the road title to take her second gold medal success in the points race, beating again her runner-up in that event, Jessica Ginn, of the United States, in a sprint finish.

Soviet riders, who had dominated last week's track titles, were edged out of the gold medal when Marco Serrhini, of Italy, raced into a lone lead 3km from the end of the men's 128km race. He finished nine seconds ahead of Igor Dzhubov, a further six seconds behind.

Julian Ramsbottom was an easy casualty when he crashed at the end of the first lap.

Within three days of breaking the "unbeatable" British 25 miles competition record of 49 minutes 24 seconds, set by Alf England in 1978, by 11 seconds, Pete Longbottom, better known for his road racing talent, won his first individual national time trial title at Raglan, Gwent, yesterday.

The course, described by the organiser, Shelagh Hargreaves, as "lumpy", obviously suited the Yorkshireman when he won the 100 miles championship by four minutes in 3hr 51min 25sec.

Longbottom, a Milk Race stage winner last year and the most senior of Britain's international road race riders, had established his superiority when he went through the halfway checkpoint with three seconds lead over Gethin Butler, bronze medal winner in the recent national road championship.

Soon after the 50-mile point, Gary Dighton, the year's fastest 100-miler and favourite to take the title after finishing third last year, abandoned when four-and-a-half minutes slower than Longbottom.

On the second half, Longbottom confirmed his strength to gain time over all his challengers. Butler took the silver medal and Alan Gornall, reinstated this year as an amateur, finished third almost seven minutes behind.

RESULTS: World junior championships. Men's road race (300 miles): 1. P Longbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 3hr 51min 25sec; 2. G Butler (Norwood Harriers), 3:55:25; 3. A Gornall (Manchester Wheelers), 3:56:02; 4. J. Ramsbottom (Manchester Wheelers), 4:00:00; 5. J. Dighton (Manchester Wheelers), 4:02:28; 6. J. Ginn (USA), 4:03:00.

TOUR DE FRANCE DETAILS

THIRTIETH STAGE: 45.5km time trial. 1. E Boukhan (Mey), 1hr 28min 25sec; 2. R. Pensec (USA), 28min 25sec; 3. M. Lemerle (USA), 28min 25sec; 4. M. Lemerle (USA), 28min 25sec; 5. G. LeMond (USA), 28min 25sec; 6. J. Museeuw (Bel), 28min 25sec; 7. J. Museeuw (Bel), 28min 25sec; 8. J. Museeuw (Bel), 28min 25sec; 9. J. Museeuw (Bel), 28min 25sec; 10. J. Museeuw (Bel), 28min 25sec.

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ROWING

Larkin in record fourth win

By MIKE ROSEWELL

ROWING CORRESPONDENT

SIMON Larkin, who habitually shines in front of his home crowd at Holme Pierrepont, yesterday won the national championship sculls title for a record fourth time.

Larkin, 34, won the 1,000m single scull in the first half of the final, but went through smoothly to win.

The Nottingham County lightweight coxless four won both the heavyweight and lightweight classes, shattering the course record in both.

Record held to Claire Parker, in the women's lightweight sculls, and Niall Gardam and Jim Hartland won the men's lightweight doubles.

The Nottingham lightweight eight, with Larkin substituting at five, beat the heavyweight eights championship record by six seconds to give the county a seventh title.

Alex Lambert, of Worcester, won the sculling title after a prize for the best junior. Lambert stroked the winning GB junior quad.

RESULTS: Men's Eight: 1. Nottingham County 5min 38.00sec; 2. Worcester 5:47.3; 3. Scottish Composite 5:48.00sec; 4. Upper Thames 5:49.7; 5. Tevelly Scullers 5:50.00sec; 6. B 61.1; 7. Coolest 6:00.1; 8. Nottingham County 6:03.00sec; 9. Nottingham County 6:08.00sec; 10. Tevelly Scullers 6:10.00sec; 11. Tevelly Scullers 6:15.00sec; 12. Tevelly Scullers 6:20.00sec; 13. Tevelly Scullers 6:25.00sec; 14. Tevelly Scullers 6:30.00sec; 15. Tevelly Scullers 6:35.00sec; 16. Tevelly Scullers 6:40.00sec; 17. Tevelly Scullers 6:45.00sec; 18. Tevelly Scullers 6:50.00sec; 19. Tevelly Scullers 6:55.00sec; 20. Tevelly Scullers 7:00.00sec; 21. Tevelly Scullers 7:05.00sec; 22. Tevelly Scullers 7:10.00sec; 23. Tevelly Scullers 7:15.00sec; 24. Tevelly Scullers 7:20.00sec; 25. Tevelly Scullers 7:25.00sec; 26. Tevelly Scullers 7:30.00sec; 27. Tevelly Scullers 7:35.00sec; 28. Tevelly Scullers 7:40.00sec; 29. Tevelly Scullers 7:45.00sec; 30. Tevelly Scullers 7:50.00sec; 31. Tevelly Scullers 7:55.00sec; 32. 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FOOTBALL

McMenemy brings media man's view to his England post

LAWRIE McMENEMY believes that the three years he has spent away from club management could prove beneficial when he takes up his new appointment as full-time assistant to Graham Taylor, the England manager.

The Football Association's announcement on Saturday that McMenemy had accepted the offer of a four-year contract, with responsibility for overseeing the England B and Under-21 teams as well as lending support to Taylor with the senior side, was greeted with some surprise in view of his absence from the game since 1987, when he resigned as Sunderland manager.

Since then McMenemy, aged 53, has concentrated on his work in the media. The former Doncaster Rovers, Grimsby Town, Southampton and Sunderland manager believes that time out of the game will work in his favour.

"I think all of this helps in the long run because you do see the other fellow's point of view, the difficulty of the media job," he said.

"But I have also been fortunate that the Football League have kept me ticking over by having me on transfer tribunals. I am grateful to all these people for keeping me involved, albeit from a different angle."

McMenemy said that he and Taylor had discussed the possibility of working together while they were both employed for the media in Italy. "I have been talking on

LAWRIE McMENEMY

Born: July 26, 1937, Gateshead.
Career: Joined Gateshead, but never made the first team. Never played League football. Career cut short by foot injury while playing on National Service with Coldstream Guards. Became part-time coach at Gateshead and Bishop Auckland, then coach at Sheffield Wednesday. 1968: Became manager of Doncaster Rovers. 1971: Resigned after relegation from third division. Took over as Grimsby Town manager. June 1973: Took over from Ted Bates as manager of Southampton. June 1985: Resigned to become manager of Sunderland. April 1987: Resigned one month before Sunderland was relegated to third division.
Honours: 1968: Fourth division championship with Doncaster. 1972: Fourth division championship with Grimsby. With Southampton: 1976: Won FA Cup. 1978: Won promotion to first division. 1979: League Cup runners-up. 1984: First division runners-up.

and off with Graham since he was linked with the England job, particularly in Italy, where we were both covering the World Cup and we were able to sit quietly on two or three occasions and talk about the prospect of working together. But nothing could be done, of course, because Graham himself wasn't officially appointed as manager until last week.

"I will be assistant to the manager and all that entails. This is a completely new appointment, there have never been two full-time people with the England team before. I will give 100 per cent loyalty to the manager and every grain of experience that I have ever gained over the

years because I think it is such a great honour. I think the biggest honour you can ever get is to be asked to help your country in any capacity."

Glenn Kirtan, the FA spokesman, said: "Lawrie has had a wealth of experience in club management, having had charge of sides in all four divisions of the Football League. His experience of European football with Southampton, and extensive work with the media, made Lawrie uniquely qualified for the task."

McMenemy won the fourth division championship with Doncaster in 1969 and Grimsby in 1972. In 1973 he took charge at Southampton, where he made his name. In 12 years at The Dell he took them to victory in the FA Cup in 1976 as a second division club, won promotion and brought a host of leading players, including Kevin Keegan, Peter Shilton, Peter Osgood and Alan Ball.

He resigned in 1985 to return to his native northeast to take over at Sunderland on a reported £166,000 a year salary. But despite a massive outlay on players, the club struggled and 21 months later an unpopular McMenemy resigned as Sunderland slipped into the third division.

His appointment as England No. 2 has cast a doubt on the international future of Don Howe, who was Bobby Robson's coach and right-hand man until Robson resigned after the World Cup.

Pemberton ready to move

JOHN Pemberton, the Crystal Palace right back, is due to complete a £300,000 transfer to Sheffield United, the first division newcomers, today.

Pemberton, aged 25, who joined Palace from Crewe Alexandra for £60,000 in 1988, played against Manchester United at Wembley in the FA Cup final in May. He will sign after a medical examination and fly to Sweden on Thursday for a pre-season tour.

● **MARSEILLES:** Reports that Franz Beckenbauer has signed a contract with Adidas, allegedly according to the French financier, Bernard Tapie, who is buying an 80 per cent stake in the sportswear company, were denied by Tapie yesterday (AFP reports).

Tapie apparently told *Le Provençal* newspaper that West Germany's World Cup winning

manager had signed a 10-year contract, although both Beckenbauer and his agent, Robert Schwan, denied that the contract had been signed. Later Tapie too, said that nothing had been signed.

● Leeds United have taken two Israeli internationals from Belgian clubs for a brief trial period. Both Shalom Tikva, a midfielder, with Standard Liege, and Eli Oshana, a forward who plays for Mecholan, will complete £500,000 transfers should they impress Howard Wilkinson, the Leeds manager.

● The former Leeds defender, Brendan Ormsby, has signed a two-year contract with Doncaster Rovers. Ormsby has been named club captain by the manager, Billy Bremner, who managed him at Elland Road.

● Brian Mooney, the Preston North End winger, will join

Sheffield Wednesday this week in a £150,000 deal. Mooney, who began his career with Liverpool, joined Preston from Wrexham for £40,000 in 1987.

● Swansea City are expected to sign their former player, Alan Davies, and Mark Aizlewood, from Bradford City. Andy Watson, the Halifax Town forward, is also having talks with Swansea.

● Brighton and Hove Albion are expected to know before they leave for a four-team tournament in Romania next month whether they have been successful in signing the Soviet Union international, Sergei Gotsmanov, from Dynamo Minsk.

Gotsmanov scored four goals while on loan last season but several other clubs are interested in him.

CRICKET

Watson sends Irish team reeling

THE opening England bats, Wendy Watson and her penchant for Ireland's bowling when she hit an attractive, unbeaten 107 to help England win by 65 runs in the final of the women's European Cup at Great Oakley Cricket Club yesterday (Cathy Harris writes).

Watson, a left-hander, played the Irish attack for an undefeated 93 on Friday, and yesterday, continued in confident, attacking form. There

was scarcely a blemish in her impressive innings. Watson's superb timing enabled her to prosper with well struck shots penetrating the indifferent Irish outfield.

She reached her century off 160 balls in as many minutes and struck 12 boundaries. Only Sue Bray, the opening bowler, emerged with respectable figures, conceding just 18 runs off her 11 overs.

England, playing without Car-

ole Hodges, who failed a fitness test on an injured hamstring, won the toss and batted. Watson and Caroline Barrs shared in an opening partnership of 109 before Barrs was bowled by Anne Linehan.

An entertaining third wicket stand of 80 in less than an hour between Watson and Karen Smithies helped England accelerate towards the close and leave the Irish with a formidable total to overhaul.

Global village's Olympic days of yore



IF THE Princess Royal and dignitaries of the British Olympic Association had not been present, you would not have believed the importance of the competitions at Much Wenlock last weekend (John Goodbody writes). There was tilting (above) and archery, athletics and swimming and all the trimmings of the Shropshire town with only 2,500 inhabitants staged an event that generated local enthusiasm and international significance.

The 1990 Wenlock Olympic Games mark the centenary of the visit of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who came to experience the event and on his return to France wrote: "And of the Olympic Games, which modern Greece has not yet revived, it is not a

Greek to whom one is indebted but rather to Dr W. P. Brookes... now aged 82... still active, vigorous and animating them." Six years later, the Baron, inspired by the example of Wenlock, persuaded the Greeks to stage the first modern Olympic Games.

The Wenlock Games are therefore the midwife of the modern Olympics and not since Dr Brookes had begun the event in 1850 had it created more excitement in the town than this year. More than 1,500 people, from all over Britain, took part in ten sports on the field and in the sports centre alongside the school named after Dr William Brookes.

In the athletics there was a two-handed competition for putting a 35lb

stone and also a tilting exhibition, both of which featured in the 1890 Games. Unlike the International Olympic Committee, which for many years did not encourage the participation of women in the Games, the Wenlock Games had always been more progressive. The 1850 competition included a women's race in which a prize was 1lb of tea.

The tradition of female athletics was carried on yesterday with the performances of Becky Lannigan, aged 12, who goes to the local school. She won the open 600 metres for under 13-year-old girls and competed in four other events.

Her training discipline includes two track sessions and "a couple of runs round the block" at home every week

as well as scorning sweets "because they might make me fat". She harbours ambitions of representing Britain in the Olympic Games.

Like many people in the locality, these annual games have provided a focus of interest for sports. Youngsters are attracted by the successful tradition. The athletics club flourishes with more than 120 members.

Norvan Wood, the secretary of the Wenlock Olympian Society, is delighted the tradition is dynamic, enticing dozens of youngsters to take an active part. "The Games are no stronger than at any time in history," he said. The Olympic movement, encompassing thousands of competitors from all over the world, should be grateful.

IN BRIEF

Snowfalls to rescue

IMPROVED snow conditions mean that New Zealand will stage its first World Cup ski races at Mount Hutt, South Island, on August 6 to 9, the race organisers announced yesterday.

The slalom and giant slalom races will open the 1990-1 season.

Sillett signs

John Sillett, the Coventry manager, has signed a new three-year contract with the club. Sillett, aged 54, rejected a four-year deal in May and says he will retire from football when it finishes.

Selectors go

Harry McKibbin Jr and Jerry Murray are the two survivors from last season on the Ireland rugby union selection panel, which has been reduced from seven to five.

PAMEL K E Reid (chairman), H R Fitzgerald (captain), M K Flynn, C Fitzgerald (coach).

Team Rainey

Wayne Rainey, the world 500cc championship leader, is planning to set up his own motor-cycle racing team next year for a 250cc series being put together by his Yamaha team manager, Kenny Roberts.

US at last

Team USA beat the Soviet Union 3-1 in an ice hockey game at Oakland, California, on Saturday, the first United States victory over a Soviet national hockey team since the 1980 Winter Olympics.

Hague second

Yvette Hague, of Great Britain, continued her build-up to the world student orienteering championships in Estonia next weekend when she finished second behind Sabrina Fesseler, of Switzerland, in the Swiss Five Day Event in Zurich.

Menotti's job

Cesar Menotti, the manager who led Argentina to the 1978 World Cup, is expected to take charge of the Uruguayan club, Penarol, of Montevideo, although the club chairman, José Pedro Damiani, has not made an official announcement.

MOTOR SPORT

Schlesser heads team-mate in tyre-searing conditions

From a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN DIJON

THE Mercedes-Benz sports car racing team crushed all opposition at Dijon yesterday with its most dominant performance since entering the world sports prototype championship three seasons ago. In the absence of the expected challenge from Jaguar, "the Silver Arrows" were in a class of their own in this 300-mile, fifth round of the series, which was won handily by Jean Louis Schlesser, of France, the reigning world champion, and his Italian partner, Mauro Baldi.

The car driven by their German team-mates, Jochen Mass and Michael Schumacher, was less than four seconds behind at the end of the 127-lap race, after Mass had challenged Schlesser's lead throughout the third and final driving shifts. "This race was very, very hard," Schlesser, who had started from a record-

breaking pole position, said. The pace of this duel took the Mercedes drivers well ahead of third-placed Nissan, who finished more than a lap behind. The Jaguars that finished fourth and fifth were lapped twice.

Before the race, the Jaguar team had shown every sign of taking the fight to Mercedes, but, in the 38C weather, the tyres of the XJR-11 cars deteriorated.

In such temperatures, tyre life was always going to be a critical factor. Curiously, the least affected cars were the two Mercedes, which use the same Goodyear tyres as the Jaguars. The Jaguars team was mystified by the phenomenon.

Nissan's leading British pairing, Julian Bailey and Mark Blundell, drove a good race to finish third, after Bailey had been forced into the pits, suffer-

ing from heat exhaustion. Behind the Jaguars, the final championship point went to the Spice Engineering team, with one of four cars that had been involved in a start-line accident.

The sixth round of the nine-race series will be held at Nurburgring on August 19, when Schlesser, Baldi and Mass will go to the home circuit of Mercedes-Benz to fight for the lead of the drivers' championship.

RESULTS: World Sports Prototype Championship: 1, J. L. Schlesser (Fr) and M. Baldi (It), Mercedes, 2hr 39min 3.80sec (average speed 113.17mph); 2, J. Mass and M. Schumacher (WG), Mercedes, 2hr 44min 4.48sec; 3, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 4, J. Mass and M. Schumacher (WG), Mercedes, 2hr 44min 4.48sec; 5, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 6, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 7, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 8, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 9, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 10, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 11, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 12, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 13, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 14, J. Bailey and M. Blundell (GB), Nissan, 1hr 18min 4.48sec; 15, J. Bailey and M. 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ATHLETICS

Backley puts the priority on training before Split

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THE course of a world record javelin thrower does not always run smoothly. When Steve Backley and family returned home from Crystal Palace on Friday evening, after the Cambridge Harrier had regained the record from Jan Zelezny, they settled down to watch a video rerun.

The technicalities of the video recorder, however, proved more of a problem than those of the event. When setting the recorder, a tape with a broken tab had been used, preventing a record. A neighbour, who had been among the 17,000 capacity crowd was called upon but his recording had been timed to finish at 10pm shortly before Backley produced his record in an event that was running late.

"I still haven't seen it yet," Backley said yesterday. "I had the best view of anybody on Friday, so it doesn't really matter." Anyway, he had his golf to attend to. He had put down his clubs six weeks earlier when he was concerned about an elbow injury and, with an intense programme of seven competitions in three weeks, had not picked them up again.

Now that the world record was his again and unlikely to be lost this season - "The record will hold for a long time unless Steve cracks it," John Trower, his coach, said - he could get back to the fairways. "I've played twice since Friday," Backley said. Not to be picked up again, though, is the Nemeth javelin, which has an aerodynamic advantage. Backley, who normally uses a Sanvik, produced throws of 86.40 metres and 85.88; then he turned to the Nemeth, with which Zelezny, a Czechoslovak, had added eight centimetres to his

85.88m record set in Oslo six days earlier.

Using the Nemeth in competition for the first time, he threw 89.20m in the third round. In the fourth round, he became the first man over 90 metres since the International Amateur Athletic Federation introduced new javelins in 1986, at 90.98m.

It was as much a case of what the Sanvik did not do as the Nemeth did that encouraged him to switch. "I saw Zelezny throw a Sanvik in warm-up and the difference was incredible," he said. "You are talking about the Nemeth adding three metres."

Now he must go back to the Sanvik because the Nemeth will not be among the pool of javelins for the European championships in Split.

The emphasis will therefore be on training. Unless Cambridge Harriers require his services - his father, John, is team manager - Backley will compete only twice more before Split, at the AAA Championships the weekend after next and at the Zurich Grand Prix meeting on August 15. "I feel my body needs to train," he said.

Backley, aged 21, comes from a family of runners, but grew too big - 6ft 4in and 15½ stone - to stay one himself. How grateful British athletics should be now, not only to the two coaches in his life, his father and Trower, but to an unidentified official at Cambridge Harriers. Recalling his club championships of some years ago, Backley said: "I remember there were a load of old aluminium javelins and I picked one up and threw 20 metres or something. I went and asked the guy if I could have one." Whoever the guy was, we have reason to thank him. He said yes.

Wallace looking ahead to winter

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ANDREA Wallace broke her 3,000 metres personal best at Crawley yesterday, but insisted that she would not change her mind about not running in next month's European championships.

Last week, Wallace, aged 23, from Torbay, a mother of two, turned down a place in Britain's 10,000 metres team for Split because she said that she did not want to leave her children for too long.

In only the third 3,000 metres race of her career, Wallace, representing the women's Amateur Athletics Association in a triangular match against the UK women's league and Australian juniors, knocked two seconds off her previous best with a time of nine minutes five seconds.

But she has no regrets about her decision. "It doesn't bother me missing Split," she said. "I want to knock them dead next winter in the cross-country season."

One woman who does have Split on her mind is Tessa Sanderson, Britain's forgotten

javelin thrower. The former Olympic champion was an easy winner of the javelin with a best throw of 55.38m, nearly 10 metres down on the throw which won her her third Commonwealth title in Auckland earlier this year.

Sanderson, who helped popularise an event that provided Britain with its most recent world record-holder in Steve Backley last Friday, had good reason for her below par performance. The Sky Television presenter had left Scotland for Sussex, at Cam to represent the Women's Amateur Athletic Association after an assignment in Glasgow the previous day. "My legs were jiggled," Sanderson said.

Marius Adam, the Commonwealth 200 metres champion, who has had a long start to the summer, won the 200 metres while representing the GRE British League in a sedate 21.2sec, his first important victory of the season.

Results, page 36

Bekele away to a flyer

TESFAYE Bekele, aged 19, an Ethiopian student in Norway, became the youngest star winner in the Thomas Cook tour of Tarncliffe at Hyde yesterday.

His sustained effort in the 11-mile opening stage gave him a 28-second lead in Britain's only athletics tour that finishes its tenth running, after 53 miles, back in Hyde next Saturday.

Prevented from competing in the world junior cross-country championship last winter, he dismissed threats

from Mark Peters, of Salford, Henrik Lupu, of Poland, and Peter Banks, a former tour winner, from Blackburn.

Catherine Newman, of Exeter, the women's title-holder, returned a remarkable time of 1hr 3min 57sec for an overall 44th placing from 521 finishers.

RESULTS (GB unless stated): Stage 1 (11 miles): 1. T Bekele (Ethiopia), 55min 28sec; 2. M Peters (Salford), 57:11; 3. H Lupu (Pol), 57:11; 4. P Banks (Blackburn), 57:11; 5. C Newman (Exeter), 58:00; 6. E Adams, 1:00:00; 7. K Drake, 1:12:23.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Bisley's top marksmen have plenty to celebrate

By OUR RIFLE SHOOTING CORRESPONDENT

EVENING junkies to celebrate the centenary of the Bisley rifle ranges did nothing to mar the day-time performance of the 1,500 marksmen and women who are competing this week in the big events making up the Bisley Grand Aggregate.

Standards were so high that anybody dropping a point had little hope of a top prize. Almost everything resulted in a multiple tie and the only man to have an outright win during the weekend was Rob Courtney, the Channel Islands champion and Guernsey Commonwealth Games marksman, who put every shot into the bull's-eye at 1,000 yards to win the Conon Doyle Trophy.

This, with another 50 in the Daily Telegraph Cup and 49 in the Donegal also gave him an outright win for the Saturday Aggregate Trophy.

There are so many people shooting at this centenary meeting that the start of shooting has to be brought forward to 7.30am and continues sometimes until 8pm. Matches have had up to 50 people making their highest possible score and even the system of tie-breaking by a count of shots in the bull's-eye, central part of the bull's eye,

used at the short ranges, still fails to separate them.

When the Grand Aggregate leader board is made up today, it is bound to be crowded at the top because many of the best home and Commonwealth shooters have made highest possible scores each time. Although some of those scores might be well down the individual prize list, they all count alike for aggregate purposes.

RESULTS: Aster County Championship (week end): 1. R Courtney (Guernsey), 148; 2. A Clarke (Ayr), 145; 3. J Thompson (Central Bank), 143; 4. S. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 142; 5. N Harvey (Uppingham), 141; 6. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 140; 7. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 139; 8. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 138; 9. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 137; 10. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 136; 11. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 135; 12. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 134; 13. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 133; 14. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 132; 15. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 131; 16. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 130; 17. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 129; 18. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 128; 19. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 127; 20. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 126; 21. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 125; 22. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 124; 23. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 123; 24. P. J. Thompson (Central Bank), 122; 25. P. J. 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Dancer
gers on

Colway Dominion to cap juvenile double for Watts

By MANDARIN

BILL Watts, who has a good strike-rate at Ayr, can complete a two-year-old double at the west coast course this afternoon with Broom Isle (2.30) and Colway Dominion (3.0).

Last time out, Broom Isle ran an encouraging race despite not having a great deal of room in the final furlong when chasing home the very useful Aimaaz at York. She encountered nothing of that calibre in today's EBF Colonsay Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Colway Dominion overcame a slow start to run out the impressive winner of his only outing to date, over Newcastle's five furlongs. The extra furlong of today's Jura Nursery Handicap should not inconvenience this well-bred son of Dominion.

He looks to have more scope for improvement than his main protagonist, Martini Executive, who landed a gamble from 16-1 to 5-1 at Southwell nine days ago.

Recent runners and winners on the Scottish course can gain further success. Shaquini, who beat a competitive field of handicappers on Saturday,



John Reid: rides Lothian for Barry Hills at Bath

can follow up at the Ormsay Handicap. However, he faces a tough rival in Lusternum, who sprang a surprise when winning here on Friday.

The Gigha Handicap again brings together Aindriúfiche and Macraoif. On Friday, Aindriúfiche beat Macraoif by half a length but the positions may be reversed now that Macraoif meets her rival on 9th better terms.

Lothian, who forgoes his entry at Ayr in the Ormsay Handicap, is napped to land the Stapleton Maiden Claiming Stakes at Bath.

Last time out, the Barry Hills-trained colt was not subjected to a hard race by his apprentice rider, when finishing eighth of 24 to treble eight at Windsor. Prior to that performance he showed plenty of ability when fourth in the useful Golan Heights in a 15-runner maiden, also on the Berkshire course.

Today, the Top Ville colt will be reunited with John Reid who was in the saddle on his penultimate outing, and he looks to have most to fear from Sophia Gardens. She also takes a drop in class after finishing sixth on her debut in a competitive maiden won by Mull House at Chepstow last season.

Loft Boy, a winner at Sandown on Wednesday, can initiate a double for James Bethell in the Tote Computer Handicap. Lodging, a promising fourth to Adamik at Pontefract, should also be on the mark for the Chilton trainer in the Keysham Handicap.

Peter Hudson looks to have found a good opportunity for his Dancing Bride in the North Stoke Handicap. This attractive daughter of Carleion caught the eye when down the

field in a good contest won by Kadwah at Kempton. On her next outing, she was a little disappointing when fifth behind Mount Ida over ten furlongs on today's course but she seems sure to be suited by this longer trip.

Mohammed Moutarak, who has his string in excellent form, can take the George and John Gunn Maiden Stakes at Nottingham with Instant Desire.

Last season, the Northern District filly shaped with the best of promise when third of 21 to Cutting Note at Newmarket in a very good maiden event. This season she performed with promise when fifth behind Fire The Groom at Epsom.

At Windsor, the booking of Pat Eddery for Keelo in the West End Final Handicap looks significant. Last time out, the filly disappointed when last of eight to Limeburner at Sandown. Her previous performance, when staying on well to be seventh to Loch Duich in a competitive Sandown handicap, was a sound effort.

Eddery can complete a double with Shalford in the Eros Nursery.

Home team well beaten by Norwich

FROM OUR IRISH RACING CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN

SHEIKH Mohammed's Norwich cantered home in the £15,000 EBF Ballycorus Leopardstown on Saturday.

An off-course gamble on Twilight Agenda, which was passed on to the track, meant that the Barry Hills-trained winner eased from 5-4 to a generous starting price of 7-4.

Twilight Agenda was beaten on the turn for home and Norwich stroked past the pace-making Talkwin to win by three lengths. Norwich is likely to return to the track in the season for a group three contest.

Montefiore landed a gamble from 6-1 to 5-2 favourite in the £125,000 Golden Pages EBF Leopardsp. His trainer, John Mulhern, said: "This was certainly an overdue win both for me and the horse. I have had three runners beaten in photo finishes in the past eight years in this race."

Paul Green was on hand to see his two runners, High Pressure and Elementary, finish second and third. "This was a Jersey triumph," Green said, "as the winner is owned by Bill O'Gorman, a neighbour of mine on the island."

Montefiore will now be prepared for next week's Galway Guinness Hurdle.

Raider no match for Steinlen

STEINLEN took his career earnings past the £3 million mark when defying top weight in the grade one Caesars International Handicap at Atlantic City on Saturday.

Markofidestudio, trained by Luca Cumani, landed a creditable fourth, beaten six lengths by the winner.

Running over 1½ furlongs further than he had tackled before, Markofidestudio and

Luca Cumani were unable to match strides with the high-class Steinlen, who dominated the race from the outset.

Increasing the pressure in the straight, Steinlen, ridden by Jose Santos, set a course record of 1m 52sec, three-fifths of a second faster than Manila, the 1986 winner.

At the post, he had 3½ lengths to spare over Capades, the only filly in the race, with Alwathush.

formerly trained by John Dunlop, third and Markofidestudio collecting \$30,000 for his fourth placing.

Steinlen, now a seven-year-old, picked up \$300,000 for Saturday's efforts to take his total career earnings to \$3.1 million. His victories last season in races such as the Arlington Million and Breeder's Cup Mile led to him being voted Male Turf Horse of the Year.

NOTTINGHAM

By Mandarin

6.15 Irish Groom. 6.45 Front Page. 7.15 Mighty Dragon. 7.45 Down The Middle. 8.15 Instant Desire. 8.45 Dalby Dancer.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

6.45 Front Page. 7.15 Fanlight. 7.45 Katie Valence. 8.15 Les Syphides. 8.45 Dreams To Riches.

Going: good to firm

Draw: 5f-6f, high numbers best

6.15 LADDERBOYS NORTHERN REGION STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,574; 1m 50yd) (10 runners)

1-234 AUCTION DAY 25 F Jordan 9-7. 2-235 LA RAPPORTE 30 F J Charles 9-5. 3-236 ROBERT DICK 25 F J P O'Connell 9-3. 4-237 BELMONTA 14 (V) E Wiggins 9-1. 5-238 CHANDLER 7 T Casey 9-0. 6-239 ROBERT DICK 25 F J P O'Connell 9-3. 7-240 IRISH GROOM 14 F J O'Connell 9-1. 8-241 IRISH GROOM 14 F J O'Connell 9-1. 9-242 IRISH GROOM 14 F J O'Connell 9-1. 10-243 IRISH GROOM 14 F J O'Connell 9-1.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (9)

1-244 ECHO PRINCESS 16 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-245 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-246 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-247 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-248 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-249 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-250 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-251 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-252 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (9)

1-253 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-254 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-255 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-256 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-257 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-258 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-259 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-260 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-261 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

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1-262 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-263 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-264 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-265 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-266 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-267 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-268 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-269 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-270 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

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1-415 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-416 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-417 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-418 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-419 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-420 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-421 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-422 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-423 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

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1-424 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-425 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-426 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-427 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-428 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-429 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-430 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-431 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-432 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (9)

1-433 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-434 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-435 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-436 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-437 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-438 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-439 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-440 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-441 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (9)

1-442 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-443 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-444 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-445 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-446 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-447 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-448 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-449 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-450 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (9)

1-451 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-452 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-453 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-454 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-455 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-456 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-457 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-458 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-459 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

6.45 RICHMOND AND BARRATT SELLING STAKES (Amateurs: 3-Y-O: £2,618; 6f) (9)

1-460 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-461 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-462 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-463 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-464 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-465 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 7-466 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 8-467 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 9-468 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

7.15 EBF SAM AND ARTHUR STAPLES MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,545; 6f) (6)

1-469 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-470 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-471 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-472 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-473 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-474 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

7.45 EAST MIDLANDS RACING CLUB CLAIMING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,385; 6f) (6)

1-475 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-476 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-477 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-478 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 5-479 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 6-480 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

8.15 GEORGE AND JOHN GUNN MAIDEN GUARANTEED SWEETSTAKES (3-Y-O: £2,060; 1m 20f) (9)

1-481 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 2-482 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 3-483 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12. 4-484 MISS PRINCESS 6 (R) J Barry 9-12.

The presence of Morris in the first Test is right and proper but the absence of a second spin bowler is wrong

A move that could reduce England's chances of victory

By ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ENGLAND'S selectors have grasped one opportunity but allowed another to slip through their cautious fingers. John Morris's accession to the party for the first Cornhill Test match against India on Thursday is to be warmly welcomed; the absence of a second spin bowler is not.

It seems clear that England are planning to persist with the policy of playing only four specialist bowlers, a confinement which is neither sensible nor desirable against this opposition. So, while Morris's likely debut is a deserved and overdue recognition of a gifted player, having him bat at No. 6 may indirectly reduce England's chances of victory.

The one-day internationals in which England were twice beaten with impressive thoroughness, endorsed the notion that India's batting will not easily be dismantled once, let alone twice. These games also illustrated that India's exotic stroke-makers, so refreshing to watch, will treat moderate seam bowling on good pitches with a disdainful relish.

Gladstone Small was the most inept of England's bowlers as they failed to

England party

Age	Tests
G A Gough (Essex, capt)	78
P A J Dooland (Leeds)	17
A C Fraser (Leeds)	108
E E Hemmings (Notts)	12
C C Lewis (Leeds)	12
D E Malcott (Derby)	1
R C Russell (Glouce)	15
R C Russell (Glouce)	14

defend a score of 281 at Trent Bridge and as this was an extension of his lifeless efforts against New Zealand he has wisely been dropped. The West Indies tour and the overlap with the domestic season has drained Small more than anyone but England will need him, at his best, in Australia, so it must be hoped that he can rehabilitate himself with Warwickshire.

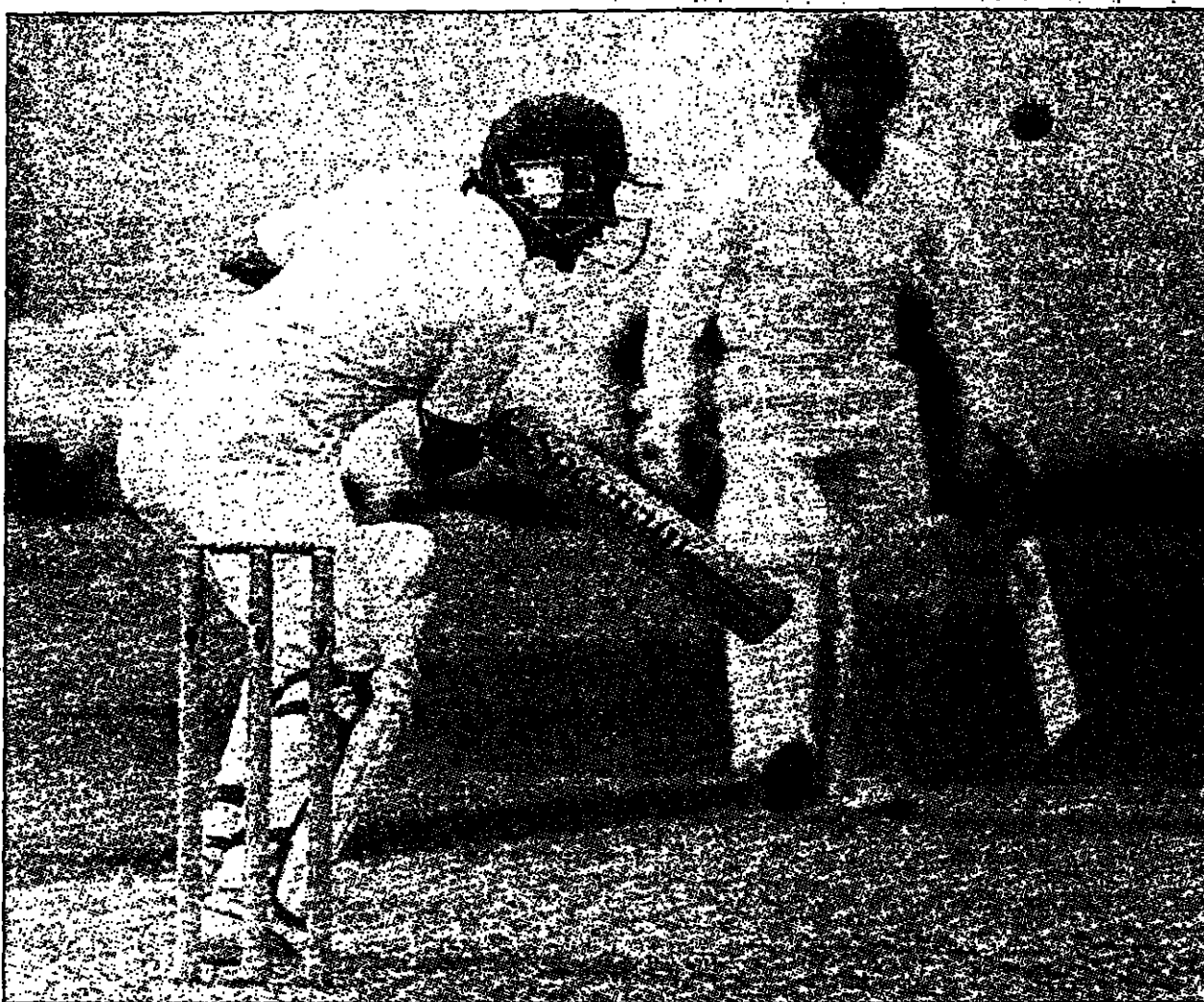
His role passes to Angus Fraser, easily the best of the seamers in both Test matches. The four-bowler plan puts a heavy load on him, which he evidently enjoys; worryingly, though, it also requires Devon Malcolm to bowl more overs than is strictly good for him. Malcolm is a shock bowler and an effective one, but he is being asked to bowl in spells of 10 or 12 overs.

Such demand is unhealthy

for Malcolm's long-term prospects and would have been relaxed by the inclusion of a left-arm spin bowler, possibly Keith Medley, but, better still, Phil Tufnell. No one has taken more than his 46 wickets this season and in turning the ball away from the Indian right-handers, on his familiar home ground at Lord's, he would surely pose a greater threat than either DeFreitas or Lewis, who both look fodder for the Indians and, anyway, lack consistency.

In the opening match against New Zealand, DeFreitas hinted that he might at last be justifying the generous loyalty of the selectors. Since then his bowling has receded to mediocrity and his claim to have "grown up" at Lancashire has been questioned, not least by Friday's offensive gestures to the Nottingham crowd, which brought an official reprimand after police involvement.

Lewis is already a better batsman than DeFreitas and has it in him to be a better bowler. But operating as one of only four bowlers put undue strain on him; with five in the side, he could have bowled less and batted higher, a more suitable balance for the circumstances.



Eye on the ball: Phil Tufnell, the Gloucester batsman, faces up to the Yorkshire attack on Saturday

Somerset rewrite the record books

By IVO TENNANT

NOT content with having achieved the record total in 60-over cricket this season, Somerset yesterday made the highest score in the 21-year history of the 40-over game. They ran up 360 for three against Glamorgan at Neath, creating as they did so a bean-feast for the statisticians. Graham Rose was enshrined again in their books. Last month Rose struck the fastest century in NatWest Trophy cricket, off 36 balls against a minor county, Devon. Now, his century off 46 balls was a Refuge Assurance record. He made 148 from 69 balls, with more sixes than fours — eight as opposed to seven. In putting on 233 with Cook, Rose beat the best stand for the third wicket, that of 215 by Larkins and Williams for Northamptonshire against Worcestershire in 1982.

Glamorgan, it need hardly be added, lost, and by 220 runs, which was their heaviest defeat in this competition. Such facts overshadowed another extraordinary match, this at Portsmouth, Hampshire made 250 for five off 38 overs against Derbyshire which, even if it may have palled by comparison with Somerset's achievements, was nonetheless an outstanding score. Robin Smith made 83, sharing a second-wicket partnership of 147 for the second wicket in 23 overs with Scott, who made 76. Gower struck a rapid unbeaten 43.

Derbyshire, it will be recalled, were looking to win this match, one they had in hand over their fellow leaders of the League, Middlesex, to go top in their own right. Yet they were bowled out for a mere 61 in just 19.1 overs.

Connor achieved his best figures, four for 11, and only Roberts and Adams reached double figures. The humiliating margin of defeat was 189 runs.

Elsewhere, familiar names

Refuge Assurance League table

Middlesex	Derbyshire	Gloucestershire	Nottinghamshire	Somerset	Warwickshire	Worcestershire	Yorkshire
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

(1989 positions in brackets)

were to the fore. Kent, whose challenge has faded somewhat, were beaten by five wickets — not so much by Surrey as by further excellent bowling from Waqar Younis. He took five wickets for 26 after being held back until the eighteenth over. With Thorpe making an unbeaten 69, his third half-century in this form of cricket this season, victory was relatively straightforward.

There was another century by Johnson for Nottinghamshire, this against Warwickshire. Robinson made 63. It was enough to bring about victory, if only by 10 runs.

Another century-maker was Capel, whose 115 could not prevent Northamptonshire from being beaten for the ninth time this season. No one else could muster as many as 30 and only three players scored more than 10. South Africa's domestic first-class competition, remain slim.

The players may be asked to return to participate in off-the-field activities of a public relations nature. Much depends on

political developments. There is, though, no prospect of a second tour going ahead. Dr Ali Bacher, managing director of the SACU, said: "Our priority is to create unity in South African cricket and we are hoping that discussions with the South African Cricket Board will help us achieve this."

Bacher admitted that some of the payments for the first tour, which was terminated in February, had reached the players later than anticipated, but stressed that all the players

contracts would be honoured. They were originally expected to return for a second tour and, in any probability, be paid for the tour. The first payments were believed to be late because of exchange control regulations as opposed to tardiness on the part of the SACU. Some players, though, will receive no further payments. Bacher said that he would not be coming to England this summer for any discussions for fear they might be misinterpreted.

MIKE GATING and the members of his party who toured South Africa unofficially earlier this year have been asked by the South African Cricket Union (SACU) to remain available to return to the Republic this winter, even though the chances of them being required to coach in the Currie Cup, South Africa's domestic first-class competition, remain slim.

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Welshman's wizardry finally deserts him in the last round of the Open Championship

Woosnam woos and wows gallery

By JOHN HENNESSY

IAN Woosnam gave an admiring gallery a run for its money before losing his way a little towards the end and signing off with a 69 in the Open Championship yesterday. The Welshman, only 5ft 4in, walked tall round the Old Course's loop during which he created four birdies.

That took him to 14 under par and left him four shots behind Nick Faldo and only one behind Payne Stewart, the United States PGA champion, who had supplanted Ian Baker-Finch, a bespectacled Australian, in second place. There was still a deal of



work to do to catch Faldo, of course, but he had by now recovered half the eight shots that had separated the two Britons when the day began. Stewart was clearly vulnerable, so the prospect of the home country occupying

the first two places loomed large. We had thought then that the relative positions were deceptive, since Faldo and Stewart were still able to savour the rich pickings on offer round the turn. In fact, the two leaders could fashion only one birdie between them, so the chance of a violent upheaval still lived.

Until the later series of holes, Woosnam played beautifully, with his short game in admirable control. True, he needed three putts at the second but had provided himself with a cushion by pitching bravely to the flag at the first, placed dangerously

close to the Swilcan Burn, and holing from 15 feet. He got safely down in two from 45 feet at the 3rd and 4th and then struck his second birdie, at the 564-yard 5th. His long iron was only just short downwind and he hit a beautifully judged 45yd chip which looked in the hole before deciding to stay out and deny him the eagle.

Another superb little wedge saved his four at the 6th and then he caught fire. He holed from 15 feet at the 7th, 25 feet at the 9th (from off the green), drove the green at the 342yd 10th and holed another long putt from the back of the 11th green. He was now 14 under

par and receiving encouraging cries of "Come on, Woosie" and "Go get 'em, Ian". His game, though, rather fell away. He came off his second at the 13th and had to fall back on another delicate chip to save his par, but there was no escape at the long 14th, ordinarily a strong birdie chance for a player of his power.

Two one-irons left him tangling with the ropes on the far side of the adjoining fairway and his pitch ran through the green into a patch of light rough. He played yet another sweet chip-and-run from 40 yards to five feet but, sadly, the putt eluded him.

Just as he walked from the 14th tee at 13 under par, the scoreboard recorded another birdie behind for Stewart which carried the American to 16 under par, now only two behind Faldo.

The rapture was gone and the Road Hole bunker claimed a final stroke from the Welshman. Woosnam thus failed to win his third successive tournament but, understandably, he was not too downcast. "You can't keep on winning," he said afterwards. "I am just pleased to be in the frame at the end. The pin positions were difficult and you have to have some lucky breaks."

IAN STEWART

Broadhurst's fall from perfection is bunker-ridden

By PATRICIA DAVIES

YESTERDAY was always going to be difficult for Paul Broadhurst, simply because it was the day after the round before.

No last day of an Open Championship can really be an anti-climax, especially when it is at St Andrews and you set off as the man in fifth place, having had to qualify. However, a third round of 63, by two strokes an Open record for the Old Course, is as difficult an act to follow as Pavarotti in Rome.

Broadhurst, a modest man of the Midlands, who learned his golf on Atherstone's nine-hole course in Warwickshire, celebrated with a couple of bottles of champagne with his family and friends but had to keep his wits about him for the last round. It was not one he will remember with particular affection, for it was a 74, two over par, but a total of 280, eight under, was good enough to give him a share of 12th place.

"Paul would have been happy with a place in the top 20 at the start of the week," Malcolm Broadhurst's father, said, suffering a little as his son had bunker trouble on the second nine and lost his chance of finishing in the top 10. It was something Malcolm, once a six-handicapper, could sympathise with directly, for he remembered "being in 13 bunkers in 18 holes one of the times I played here."

Now a 28-handicap member of the One-Armed Golfers' Association, Broadhurst senior, who lost his right arm in an industrial accident a few years ago, started Paul in the game with a cut-down club and watched him develop into a Warwickshire county player, a magical mystery tour.

An England international, a Lytham Trophy winner, a European tour winner and, now, an Open Championship course record holder.

He will be able to add a silver replica of his scorecard to the silver medal he won for being leading amateur in the Open at Lytham two years ago, not a bad return for someone who has only played in the Championship three times and thought his career might be over only a few months ago.

"I had an operation for a trapped nerve in my left hand last September," Broadhurst explained, "and it was very painful and took a long time to heal. At Christmas I was worried it was going to affect my career but I had an injection and the wrist has been fine ever since."

It, and he, bore up well yesterday, and birdies at the fifth and sixth took him to 12 under, tied for third place with Peter Jacobsen and Payne Stewart. Broadhurst dropped a shot at the 9th where he gave his supporters, who included Lorraine Mansfield, his fiancée, palpitations by putting his second shot in a greenside bunker well nigh surrounded by gorse bushes.

Broadhurst drove the 10th, but three putts, and his Open became a little less magical when he drove into a bunker at the 13th and topped his second shot into a brute of the genre at the 14th, and had to play out backwards. He dropped shots at both holes and another went at the 17th but the memory of this Open will be with one young man for ever. From Atherstone to St Andrews... one golfer's magical mystery tour.

FALDO IN THE MAJORS

Event	Place	Rounds	Total	Par
1987				
Open	1	68-69-71-71	279	-5
US PGA	2	73-73-77-74	297	+9
1988				
Masters	1	75-74-75-72	296	+8
US Open	2	72-67-68-71	278	-6
1989				
Open	3	71-69-68-71	279	-5
US PGA	4	67-71-70-71	279	-5
1990				
Masters	1	68-73-77-65	283	-5
US Open	11	68-72-73-72	285	+5
US PGA	13	71-71-70-68	280	-7
1991				
Masters	1	71-72-68-68	279	-10
US Open	3	72-72-68-68	280	-7
Open	1	67-65-67-71	270	-18

LEADING WINNERS

Professional titles only
 18 Jack Nicklaus (US Open 1962, 1967, 1972, 1980; Masters 1963, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1975, 1980; US PGA 1971, 1973, 1975, 1980; Open 1968, 1970, 1978)
 11 Walter Hagen (US Open 1914, 1915; US PGA 1921, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927; Open 1922, 1924, 1928, 1929)
 9 Gene Sarazen (US PGA 1946, 1948; US Open 1948, 1950, 1951, 1953; Masters 1951, 1953; Open 1953)
 9 Gary Player (Open 1968, 1969, 1974; Masters 1961, 1974, 1978; US PGA 1962, 1972; US Open 1965)
 7 Arnold Palmer (Masters 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964; US Open 1960; Open 1961, 1962; US Open 1965)
 7 Robert Tyre Jones (US Open 1923, 1925, 1926, 1930; Open 1926, 1927, 1930)
 7 Harry Vardon (Open 1896, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1911, 1914; US Open 1900)
 7 Gene Sarazen (US Open 1922, 1932; US PGA 1922, 1923, 1933; Open 1922, 1932; Masters 1929)

The fight raged on for the wounded Great White Shark

By MEL WEBB

FOR Greg Norman, the final throw in the Championship was a time for cleansing, a time to erase the memories of the round that killed his hopes of a second Open victory, an opportunity to wipe the slate clean.

Norman had been a huge presence in this Championship for two days, then on Saturday, on the course with Nick Faldo, the man who would be king at St Andrews, he had a disastrous 76 and slid down the slippery slope and into the chasm of anonymity.

Anonymity, did we say? Greg Norman, the Great White Shark from Mount Isa, in Queensland, will never be anonymous as long as he draws breath, but he ceased to be a threat to the title on Saturday afternoon.

So when he stepped on to the first tee yesterday lunchtime, he had nothing to play for but his pride, while at the same time showing the grem-lins that cut him down on Saturday that although he

might have had his nose bloodied, the fight was far from over.

Well, he succeeded to a point with a round of 69, to finish tied for sixth, and when he returns home to Lost Tree Village, in Florida, this week he can do so in the knowledge that, apart from the third verse, his was a song well sung.

However, for a long time he looked like a man who, although remembering the words, had forgotten their meaning. He had an air of distraction about him, striding the fairways with hands stuffed deep in trouser pockets, in the piece but not of it.

Memories must have flooded back as he tramped over the opening stretch; of 1986, when he led after the third day of all four majors and won only one, of challenges mounted and lost since, of the danger that at the age of 35 he might not have too many years left to add to the only major championship he has won, the Open, four years ago.

Having dropped a shot at the third, he had a chance of a birdie at the fifth. The Greg Norman of Friday might even have been in with a shout for an eagle, but that was before his putter started misbehaving on Saturday afternoon. Inevitably, he missed the birdie from five feet. Three more putts, three more nails in the coffin.

He got his first birdie at the seventh, and missed a long putt for another at the short eighth. As the ball slid past the hole, one of his companions, a touch cynically, said: "Well, what do you know? Greg missed a putt." There are none so hard as those whose heroes are fallen.

On the 342-yard 10th, he hit a huge drive through the green, and was within breathing distance of an eagle with his chip back. A birdie was the merest of formalities. Suddenly, the glint was back in the Norman eye. Suddenly, he had something to strive for again.

He achieved one objective on the 13th, when a superb second shot left him eight feet from the pin. The red figures against his name were in double figures again, and on the next he added another, with his second birdie in succession from no more than two feet. He was back on the leader board.

He dropped a shot at the Road Hole, but finished in the grand manner, with a putt of fully 20 feet on the last, to finish 11 under par. In the greater scheme of things, it might not have meant very much. For Greg Norman, the catharsis, at last, was over.

Bookmakers facing up to enormous losses

NICK Faldo, the 7-1 favourite when the Open began, has cost bookmakers Williams Hill over £250,000. Graham Sharpe, a Hill's spokesman, said: "This is the result we dreaded. It will cost bookies throughout the land over £1 million."

"The only consolation is that Nick can't win the Grand Slam for which we quoted him at 1500-1 and which would have cost Williams Hill alone a further million pounds." Hills already quote Faldo as 4-1 favourite for the US PGA.

More than 206,000 people crammed the Old Course during the week, a record for the

championship. Nearly 44,000 turned out on Saturday alone, the most ever to attend one day's play.

The bubbly flows freely at the course where "Champagne Tony" Lema won the Open title in 1964. The company that runs the champagne sales tent said that, by the time the tournament ended yesterday, they were expecting to sell 3,750 bottles, at a minimum of £34 a bottle. Simon Leschales, director of the concession, explained that is designed to attract the fan lacking an invitation to a private sponsor's bar but looking to "get away from the hot polio."

Ex-champions find the cut cruel at 143

SEVEN former Open champions failed to last the weekend after the cut fell at 143, one under par, on Friday evening. Mark Calcavecchia, who took the title last year in a three-way play-off with the Australians Wayne Grady and Greg Norman, missed out by three strokes — one more than Severiano Ballesteros, the 1988 champion. Also failing to survive the lowest cut in Open history were Tom Watson, Bob Charles, Tom Weiskopf, Gary Player and Arnold Palmer.

NON-QUALIFIERS AFTER SECOND ROUND:
 144: W. Weiskopf (SA), 72, 72; M. Hearnwood (AUS), 72, 72; A. Palmer (GB), 73, 71; J. Hargrove (AUS), 73, 71; J. Woodland (AUS), 73, 71; T. Kite (US), 71, 72; G. Turner (US), 70, 73; H. Vertommen (US), 73, 71; J. Quares (SOL), 73, 71; B. Barnes, 73, 71; A. D. Frost (SA), 72, 72; C. Mackay, 74, 70; S. Elkington (AUS), 74, 71; G. Player (SA), 72, 73; S. Bannister, 74, 71; W. Gasson (US), 72, 72; P. Hall, 74, 71; R. Bates (US), 73, 72; P. Mayo, 73, 72; A. Nash, 73, 72; A. Chisoom, 74, 71; J. Wadsworth (US), 72, 72; S. Ballesteros (US), 71, 74; W. Clark, 74, 72; T. Watson (US), 72, 73; C. Strange (US), 74, 71; A. Hare, 73, 72; M. Hearnwood (AUS), 72, 73; D. Williams, 74, 71; M. Martin (SOL), 74, 72; W. Player (SA), 76, 70; R. Drummond, 74, 71; M. Calcavecchia (US), 71, 75; B. Tenny (US), 73, 73; P. Curry, 72, 72; from (US), 74, 72; M. J. Gervais (SOL), 76, 68; D. Smyth, 73, 74; J. Huston (US), 72, 70; M. Ozaki (Japan), 72, 72; J. D. Brown, 73, 72; D. Dorman, 73, 72; P. Harrison, 72, 75; T. Weiskopf (US), 73, 74; G. Brand (US), 70, 74; G. Grady (AUS), 74, 74; T. Arnold (US), 74, 73; S. Hosh (US), 71, 78; P. Mitchell, 72, 72; P. Arnold (US), 76, 68.
 148: R. Ballesteros, 78, 70; K. Green (US), 73, 75; J. Hearnwood (SA), 72, 72; D. Love (US), 73, 75; B. Ogle (AUS), 73, 72; K. Trimble (AUS), 75, 73; B. Jones (AUS), 76, 76; D. Jones, 74, 74; D. A. Krumpholtz (Japan), 72, 72; G. Levenson (SA), 75, 74; D. Moore (AUS), 74, 75; C. Panton (US), 74, 75; P. Watson, 74, 75; M. Moulton, 75, 73; J. Davis (SOL), 74, 75; Y. Higashino (Japan), 75, 71; 198: V. Waters, 74, 74; A. Murray, 74, 75; R. Weir, 77, 73; 181: G. Black (US), 75, 75; P. Hoad, 75, 75; R. Charles (AUS), 76, 72; 182: G. Farr, 82, 70; 183: M. Ballesteros, 76, 72; 184: G. Brand (US), 70, 74; 185: G. Grady (AUS), 74, 74; 186: P. Lyons, 77, 76; 187: C. Studier (US), 82, 71; P. Lyons, 77, 76.



Open contender: Baker-Finch progressing to third place yesterday



Taking stock: Payne Stewart lines up a shot at the Open Championship

R and A remains club that everybody aspires to join

By PATRICIA DAVIES

KENNETH Kaunda, Denis Compton and Sean Connery might not, at first, be thought to have much in common. However the Zambian head of state, the English cricketer and *bon vivant*, and the Scottish 007 are bound together by a privilege afforded to few: they are members of the Royal and Ancient golf club of St Andrews.

The R and A is probably the best club in the world, and certainly the one with the most clout, being the ruling body of the game everywhere except United States and Mexico.

It is the club everyone wants to join, for, as Michael Bonallack, the secretary of the venerable institution, said: "It's the premier club in the world. Anybody who has a great feeling for the game wants to be a member of the R and A. It's the tradition of the club, the international flavour. We have members all over the world. Wherever you go in the world, you'll find a member of the R and A."

It is not expensive to join — at the moment the fee is £144, plus valued added tax, per year — and if you ask a member of the R and A how to

become a member, the inevitable, if self-satisfied, reply is: "It's not difficult. You just need to be proposed and seconded by two members."

There are problems, of course, even if the membership committee, which meets about five times a year, allows your name to be put in the candidates' book and even if letters of support from members flood in. With a limit of 1,800 laid down in the club rules, you could almost die waiting for a place. Assuming all goes well, it takes 15 years to get in from the time your name is put up, and the waiting list, which has been closed temporarily, stands at about 450 people.

Essentially, you have to wait until somebody dies or resigns and R and A members show a marked reluctance to do either. For example, even when he threw his clubs into the attic for good, Henry Longhurst remained a member of the R and A.

The membership was last increased 40 or 50 years ago, according to Bonallack, and there are no plans to expand it. "We really can't get any more into club competitions,"

Bonallack said. "As it is we have to play them over four days and we had over a third of the membership, nearly 700, at our last autumn meeting. We can't handle any more than that."

The only people specifically excluded by the rules from membership are professionals. There are, in fact, five of them able to wear the club tie. Arnold Palmer, Gene Sarazen, Kel Nagle, Peter Thomson and Jack Nicklaus are honorary members, as are the Dukes of Edinburgh and Kent. There are, however, no women. Now, why would that be?

"Because nobody has ever been proposed and seconded," Bonallack said reasonably, grinning hugely. "It doesn't say anything about not having them in the rules."

He was mildly nonplussed by the thought of what would happen should one of his members undergo a sex change. "He might find difficulty in getting anybody to join him in the locker room and perhaps we'd have to make a rule about skirts in the clubhouse, but knowing the R and A they'd probably pretend not to notice."

A place in elite is next goal

NICK Faldo, the Open champion, is chasing a place among the all-time greats who have captured major titles since the second world war.

Only Jack Nicklaus's total of 18 professional championships appears out of reach to the methodical, grimly-determined Englishman, whose victory at St Andrews puts him into the post-war top ten of major winners.

With around six years at the top ahead of him, the objective of Faldo, aged 33, is to catch and possibly surpass the haul of nine majors won by golfing legends, Ben Hogan and Gary Player.

Faldo, with four majors to his credit, moves alongside the American, Ray Floyd, in the roll of honour — and ahead of some illustrious names, including Henry Cotton, Hale Irwin and Dr Cary Middlecoff, who all won three.

In the short term, Faldo's target is to overtake his European Ryder Cup colleague, Seve Ballesteros, who won the last of his five majors in the Open at Royal Lytham in 1988 when Faldo was third.

Remarkably, in the three years it has taken Faldo to accumulate his quartet of titles, that win at Lytham is all the gifted Spaniard has to savour from the majors.

Faldo needs one more major to equal the total of the Australian, Peter Thomson, who won five British Opens.

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SPORT

Faldo enters Cotton country

Scots warm to Englishman who plays safe

By MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

NICK Faldo won the 119th Open Championship at St Andrews yesterday and proved himself to be unquestionably the finest golfer of his generation.

The Old Course resounded to the ovation for Faldo as he walked the 354 yards of the 18th fairway in triumph, ready for his name to be engraved on the silver claret jug for the second time.

It was the most satisfying day of his outstanding career. He is the first Briton to win the most coveted prize in golf more than once since Henry Cotton. And he fulfilled his promise to himself on the eve of the championship: he wanted not only to win but to win with shots to spare, so that he could savour the atmosphere of becoming the first British player to win at the home of golf since Dick Burton in 1939.

By the time Faldo, with his Swedish caddie, Fanny Sunesson, at his side, had reached the green, he looked intoxicated by the emotion of the moment, even if the best part of his round had been a sober experience. It was certainly not the lap of honour that it might have been. Faldo's five-shot advantage at the start of the final round was eroded at one stage to two, with Payne Stewart, Ian Woosnam and Craig Parry all contenders until the home stretch found them all out.

Find Faldo out it could not. He compiled a final round of 71 to win with an 18-under-par score of 270, five shots clear of Stewart and Mark McNulty, and fuel the feeling that he is the best British golfer of all time. To draw parallels with the likes of Harry Vardon and Cotton is to enter ticklish territory, although Faldo has set standards by winning two Opens and two Masters in three years.

What is certain is that Faldo could become the first golfer in history to win the Masters, Open and US PGA Championship in one year.

It makes it all the more frustrating that the US Open escaped his grasp last month in Chicago, where the putt which slipped past the hole at the 18th might in time be hailed as the one which cost Faldo the grand slam of all four major championships in one year.

Yet to have achieved all he has already this year is evidence enough of his remarkable talent. The solitary successes of Max Faulkner (1951), Tony Jacklin (1969) and Sandy Lyle (1985) do much to explain the psychological pitfalls and physical demands of winning the Open.

Faldo won his second with a remarkable performance over four days with which he set a new 72-hole record for the



Relaxing at last: the blinkered Nick Faldo finally allows himself to celebrate after winning the Open Championship at St Andrews yesterday

Open at St Andrews and came within two shots of equalling the Championship record established by Tom Watson at Turnberry in 1977.

In effect, he won the title on Saturday, when he drew clear five shots of his rivals, as the luckless Greg Norman retreated. The last 18 holes was still an examination of nerve as well as ability, and Faldo, cool and composed, remained steadfastly resilient throughout.

For the third time in four days he took five at the Road Hole, although by then even Faldo, whose blinkered approach can be compared to that of Jack Nicklaus, had permitted himself a smile as the thought of victory finally broke his concentration.

Stewart, following four birdies in the first 12 holes, would have placed Faldo under additional pressure had he not found a bunker with an approach to the 13th. There he lost his momentum and he dropped a shot at each of the last two holes to finish in a tie for second place on 275 with McNulty, whose 65 was the best score of the day.

"There were some scary

moments," Faldo said. "I wasn't making putts and Payne was charging. He fortunately gave me breathing space and the five-footer I holed for a birdie at the 15th came at an important time."

Woosnam, too, had his chance when, with three birdies in succession from the ninth, he moved to within four shots of Faldo, but he succumbed to the 14th and dropped another shot at the Road Hole. The Welshman shared fourth place with Jodie Mudd (66), of the United States, on 276, with the Australians Ian Baker-Finch (73) and Norman (69) one stroke further adrift.



Faldo is the genuine professional, determined and dedicated. He is not prepared to rest on his laurels, and it is fascinating to consider what lies ahead for him, since it was only on the eve of this

championship that he celebrated his 33rd birthday.

His single-mindedness matches that of Cotton. He has been accused of being surly, aloof, intense, sometimes arrogant, and he has at times jeopardized his popularity by pursuing with some vigour both fame and fortune. He is simply consumed with the thought of a place in history and of people in time telling their grandchildren that they saw Nick Faldo play.

The money no longer matters, for even the first prize of £85,000 which he won yesterday, to increase his career winnings to in excess of £3

million, is loose change compared to his off-course earnings, estimated to be £5 million a year. "I could park the garage in tomorrow and go trout fishing for the rest of my life without it affecting my lifestyle," Faldo said.

Yet it should not be forgotten that only five years ago financial security seemed only a dream. Indeed, he was locked in a nightmare as he applied himself to the task of remodelling his swing with David Leadbetter. Faldo lost his personal confrontation with Sandy Lyle to become the first British golfer to win the Open since Jacklin.

That must seem an age away now, although not as distant as when, at the age of 14, he was presented with his first half set of clubs by his parents. It was a junior set named, as chance would have it, St Andrews.

She motivates me and she starts talking about other things so that we stay relaxed. We've made few mistakes between us and that's the key. This is the ultimate prize, the one to savour."

Faldo will not play again until the US PGA Championship which starts at Shoal Creek, Alabama, on August 9. After each of the last four holes, as the crowd of more than 40,000 pressed ever closer, Faldo raised his arms in triumph.

"It is wonderful to win here," he said afterwards. "At Muirfield I put it straight back down again - this time I am going to hold it."

He won £85,000 and became only the second player in the last 18 years to win two majors in the same calendar year.

Stewart, the biggest threat all day, bogeyed the 13th after driving into one of the trio of bunkers named the Coffins. Stewart had come within two shots of Faldo but that error put the margin back to three.

Faldo still driving higher

By MITCHELL PLATT

NICK FALDO

Born: July 18 1957, Welwyn Garden City.
Height: 6ft 3in.
Weight: 145lb.
Lives: Ascot wife, Giff: children, Natalie and Matthew. Awarded MBE 1987.

PROFESSIONAL CAREER: 1976: Rookie of the Year 1977: Tournament victories: 1978: English Amateur championship, 1978: Colgate PGA championship, 1979: ICL tournament (South Africa), 1980: Sun Alliance PGA championship, 1981: Sun Alliance PGA championship, 1982: Haig Whisky Tournament Players Championship, 1983: Peco Rabanne French Open, Martini International, Car Care Plan International, Ebel Swiss Open, European Masters, 1984: Car Care Plan International, Sea Pines Heritage (US), 1987: Open Championship, Peugeot Spanish Open, Volvo Masters, Peugeot French Open, 1988: US Masters, Suntory World Match-Play championship, Volvo PGA championship, Dunhill British Masters, Peugeot French Open, 1989: US Masters, Open Championship.

happiest on the golf course not waiting around when the mind starts running wild. "Fanny Sunesson, my caddie, was great on the course."

NICK Faldo realised a dream when he won the Open Championship at the home of golf.

"I've been very fortunate to win a green jacket at Augusta, but to win the Open at St Andrews is something quite special," Faldo said.

"It's every golfer's dream. I thought half an hour after the US Open had got away from me on the last green four weeks ago that the thing to do now was to win the Open. I also dreamed I would come to the last with a four stroke lead."

"I think what I've done over the last four seasons puts me up there with the best, but you can never relax if you want to stay there. You must keep driving yourself, working all the time."

"I was under pressure today. If I had lost it would have been a major blow out. I was very nervous first thing in the morning and I was praying for tee off time to come."

"The stomach was churning. I had some lunch but I had to force it down. I'm

WITH an astonishing stroke of imagination, but one laced with risk, Doug Ellis, the chairman of Aston Villa, has appointed Jozef Venglos, the manager of Czechoslovakia at the World Cup finals, to become the first foreign coach to take charge of an English first division club.

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Villa's search for a successor to Taylor had been centred on Arthur Cox, of Derby County. Joe Jordan, of Bristol City, Gerry Francis, of Bristol Rovers, and David Pleat, of Leicester City, in each case, they were frustrated.

So why did they turn to Venglos, who has no experience of English League football? Ellis said: "We have got the top man in Europe. He is simply the best. His knowledge of the English game and our players is quite unbelievable."

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Ellis revealed that Bobby Robson, the former England manager, and his assistant, Don Howe, had both given Venglos "glowing references". Ellis said: "They were among his pupils at Fifa coaching seminars, and they highly recommended him."

During two spells as the Czechoslovakia manager, Venglos had a record 76 internationals. He took them to the World Cup finals in Spain in 1982 - where they lost to England - and this summer in Italy, where they reached the quarter-

finals before losing 1-0 to a penalty against the eventual winners, West Germany. He also led Czechoslovakia to first and third places in the 1976 and 1980 European championships.

During his career as a midfield player, he had 11 years with Slovan Bratislava, winning three league championships and three cup medals. Venglos, who speaks four languages, was manager of the Portuguese club, Sporting Lisbon between 1982 and 1984. He has also coached the Australian and Malaysian national teams.

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Venglos: doctor in charge

Uefa Cup. Of course, I know the club well and am looking forward to a very interesting tie."

The first leg of the Villa-Ostrava match is at Villa Park on September 19. That, along with Manchester United's entry into the Cup Winners' Cup, marks the return of English clubs to European competition for the first time since the Heyes disaster of 1985.

Venglos said: "It's been like having bread with no butter without the English clubs in Europe for the

last five years, and it will be to the benefit of all countries taking part now that they're back."

Villa have already acquired a visa for Venglos, who plans to move in on August 1, and they are awaiting confirmation from the Department of Employment over the granting of a work permit. Ellis anticipates no problems.

Venglos will be retaining the same Villa backroom coaching staff installed by Taylor, and he has requested a meeting with the new England manager, Venglos said: "I understand he's offered to help me in any way he can and I will be taking up that offer. I know that Graham Taylor and his staff did an excellent job for Aston Villa, and I see no reason to change anything. It's more important for me to adapt myself to the conditions here."

Venglos will be one of three foreigners in charge of a Football League team: the others are Osvaldo Ardiles, an Argentinian, at Swindon Town, and Danny Bergara, a Uruguayan, at Stockport County.

Jan Stejskal, the £600,000-rated Czechoslovakian World Cup goalkeeper, is set to join Queen's Park Rangers from Sparta Prague.

Disqualification

Gold Coast, Australia (AP) - Yasuhiro Hashimoto, of Japan, crossed the finish line first in the 2hr 15min 05sec in the Gold Coast Marathon but was disqualified for using a cyclist as his pacemaker in the final stages. The victory was awarded to Alan Carmen, of Australia, who finished in 2hr 15min 15sec.

FINAL SCORES

282 E Derry (Eire), 71, 71, 72, 68 J Spence, 72, 65, 73, 72 C Parry (Aus), 68, 68, 69, 77	283 L Trevino (US), 69, 70, 73, 71 J Sluman (US), 72, 70, 70, 71 F Couples (US), 71, 70, 72, 72 C O'Connor Jr (Eire), 68, 72, 71, 72 J Rivero (Sp), 70, 70, 70, 73 N Price (Zim), 70, 67, 71, 75	284 R Rafferty, 70, 71, 73, 70 L Misa (US), 71, 72, 70, 71 M James, 73, 69, 70, 72 M McCumber (US), 69, 74, 69, 72 G Powers (US), 74, 69, 69, 72 B Crenshaw (US), 74, 69, 68, 73 B Norton (US), 71, 72, 68, 73 V Fernandez (Arg), 72, 67, 69, 78	285 N Ozaki (Japan), 71, 71, 74, 69 R Floyd (US), 72, 71, 71, 71 A North (US), 71, 71, 72, 71 D Cooper, 72, 71, 69, 73 S Simpson (US), 73, 69, 69, 73 M Field (US), 70, 67, 73, 75 M Hubert (US), 70, 70, 70, 75	286 B Langer (Wg), 74, 69, 75, 68	287 C Montgomerie, 72, 69, 74, 71 M O'Meara (US), 70, 69, 73, 74 P Fowler (Aus), 73, 68, 71, 74 P Zinger (US), 73, 68, 69, 77	288 H Irwin (US), 72, 68, 75, 72 M Allen (US), 65, 75, 73, 73 J Bland (US), 72, 70, 72, 72 E Romero (Arg), 69, 71, 74, 73	289 M Clayton (Aus), 72, 71, 72, 73 J Rutledge (Can), 71, 69, 75, 72 B McCullister (US), 71, 68, 75, 74 D Milovic (Can), 69, 74, 71, 74 A Sorenson (Den), 70, 68, 71, 73	290 J Nicklaus (US), 71, 70, 77, 71 P Baker, 73, 68, 75, 73 R Chapman, 72, 70, 74, 73 M Foxon, 68, 74, 74, 74 D Canipe (US), 72, 70, 69, 78	291 J Benard (Arg), 75, 66, 72, 77	292 A Saavedra (Arg), 72, 69, 75, 75	293 M Mackenzie, 70, 71, 75, 75	294 J-M Carrazes (Sp), 72, 70, 75, 75
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Venglos comes on highest recommendations

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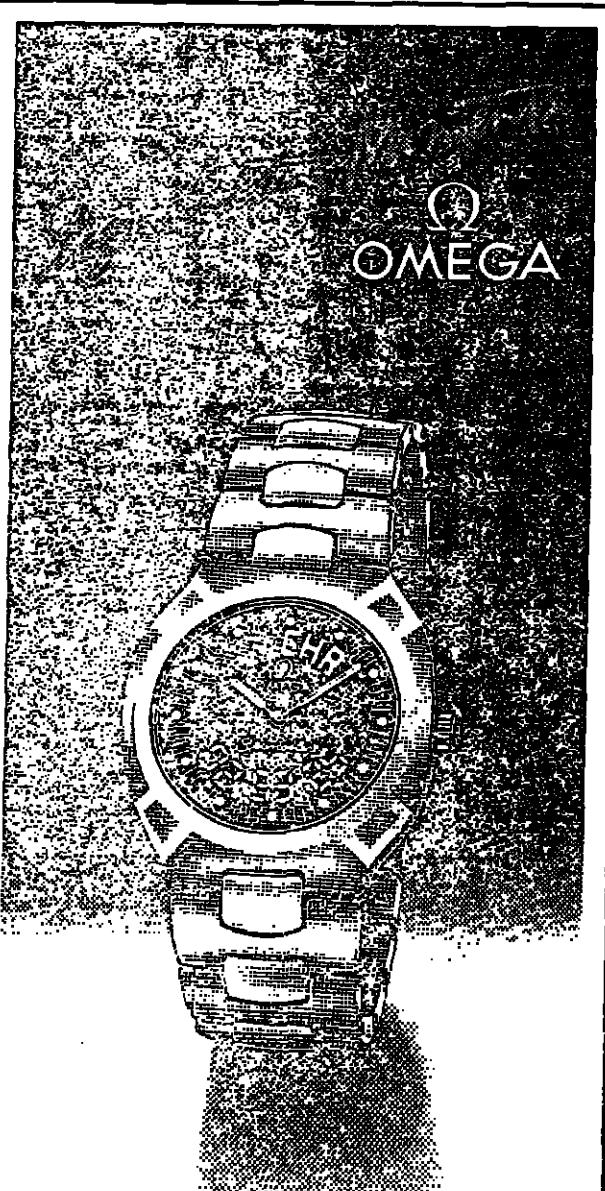
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